The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. Harris begs to announce that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will appear for One Night Only, SATURDAY, DEC. 22nd, 1860, in Shakspere's HENRY VIII. terminating with the fall of Wolsey
Cardinal Wolsey, ... Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Queen Katherine, ... Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
to conclude with the Comedy of THE WONDER.
Don Felix, ... Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Donna Violante, ... Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
The Performances to commence on this occasion at 7 o'clock.
Box Office open on Thursday, Dec. 20.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERIC MACCABE. On this FRIDAY EVENING, 14th December, 1860, The performances will commence with (last time) the Historical Drama (founded on an historical fact), in three acts, entitled THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.—Gaston, Mr. Wybert Rousby; D'Aubigne, Mr. G. Vincent; Marie D'Ostanges, Miss S. Miles. After which the laughable Farce of THE HAPPY MAN.—Rami Rusti, Mr. G. Saunders; Foxi-Fum, Mr. G. Fisher, sen.; Paddy Murphy, Mr. F. Maccabe; Koket, Miss Bathurst. Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq. Scarf Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the Drama of EUSTACHE—Eustache Baudin, Mr. W. Rousby; Delbois, Mr. Vincent; Louise, Miss Sophia Miles. Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROTUNDO ROOMS. Entrance under the Clock. Immense success! THIS EVENING, December 14, 1860, MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS, the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, Will continue to give her Unique MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Written expressly for her, by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., entitled THE LADY'S DREAM, At Every Evening until further notice. Reserved seats, 2s; second seats, 1s; back ditto, 1s; Family Ticket, to admit Five to reserved seats, 12s. Tickets may be had at Russell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.

ROTUNDO ROOMS. Continued Success! Crowded Houses!! Roars of Laughter!!! GEORGE HODSON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. "MY IRISH PORTFOLIO," With Songs, Characters, and Imitations. Nightly received with unbounded applause. This entertainment can only be continued for a few nights longer, in consequence of Mr. Hodson's engagements in Ireland. Commences at Eight o'clock—This Evening and all the week. Morning Performance on SATURDAY, December 15, At Three o'clock. Secured Seats—Tickets to be had at Messrs. Wiseheart's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d. 40, Lower Sackville-street. N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and Beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

Wednesday, the 19th Inst. is the Last Day for Tickets. ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. ONE SHILLING PER SHARE. THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND PRIZES distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c. Tickets—Price One Shilling each—(each Ticket entitle the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed. JAMES G. LAW, Secretary. 39, Princess-street, Manchester. Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT. Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN. G. Lauder and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs. Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Starkey's Patent Washing Machine. Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND. Acts 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 63; 17 Vic. cap. 8; and 20 Vic. cap. 4. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that copies of the Primary Tenement Valuation of the Union of Monaghan are deposited for sale at Her Majesty's Stationary Office, No. 6, Upper Merrion-street, at 3s. 6d. each copy. (By order) J. BALL GREENE, Superintendent of Valuation. General Valuation Office, Dublin, 14th Dec., 1860.

Bank of Ireland, Dec. 13, 1860. A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. (free of Income-tax) will be made to the Proprietors of Bank Stock, for the half year ending the 25th inst., on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of January next. (By order) PETER DUBEDAT, Secretary. N.B.—The Books for the transfer of Bank Stock will be shut from this day until the 1st day of January next.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. A Meeting for Prayer will be held (God willing) in the Mountjoy-street Schoolhouse, on This (Friday) Evening, December 14, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., in the ROTUNDO, to hear an Address from GENERAL REILLY, from America, and JAMES H. RAPER, Esq., Manchester, on the subject of the Permissive Bill for Prohibiting the Trade in Intoxicating Drinks. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Entrance Cavendish-row. Admittance free. Tickets for reserved seats to be had at the Dublin Office, 12, Eustace-street.

AT a Meeting of the Cahore Branch Lifeboat Committee, held on Tuesday, the 11th December, 1860— S. A. RICHARDS, Esq., J.P., in the Chair; Members present—John George, Esq., M.P.; Thomas H. White, Esq., J.P.; J. C. Pounden, Esq., J.P.; Thomas H. Burkett, Esq.; George Waller, Esq. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:— Resolved—"That it appears, in reference to the wreck of the Lydia, that the Lifeboat was afloat, properly manned, on Sunday morning, the 25th November, 1860, and that every exertion was made to get her through the surf, without effect. That no signal of distress was then, or till the Lydia left her moorings, shown by her." Resolved—"That it is the opinion of the Committee that the Lifeboat should be placed under the control of the chief boatman of Coast Guards as Coxswain, and that the Coast Guardsmen should, as far as practicable, form part of her crew, and that the Hon. Secretary of the Local Committee be requested to write to the Secretary of the Lifeboat Institution, and to Captain Balfour, R.N., Inspector of Coast Guards, to ascertain whether that is practicable, and to act accordingly." Resolved—"That Captain Balfour, R.N., and Captain Partridge, R.N., Inspectors of Coast Guards, be requested to express their opinion whether any other point of the coast would afford greater facilities for getting the boat to sea than the present station at Pouldhuff." Resolved—"That a mooring chain might with advantage be placed off Pouldhuff, and another off some part of the open coast between Cahore Point and Blackwater Head, to assist in warping the boat through a heavy surf, and that Captain Ward, R.N., Inspector of Lifeboats, be written to on the subject." Resolved—"That these resolutions be transmitted to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and be also published in the local papers, and in the Irish Times." Resolved—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Richards, for taking the chair." (Signed) S. A. RICHARDS, Chairman of Meeting. W. A. RYAN, Hon. Secretary. Cahore, December 11, 1860.

WALDENSIAN SETTLEMENT, SOUTH AMERICA. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE DUBLIN FUND. "Religious liberty has been secured to these interesting strangers in a strange land; let it be seen that they are enabled to exercise it. British Christians will, doubtless, if needful, lend their aid."—Record.

	£ s d		£ s d
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin	5 0 0	Collection—Scots Church Ormond-quay	3 13 8
The Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's	1 0 0	Friend, per Rev W Vesey	1 0 0
Miss Whately	1 0 0	Henry Bewley	5 0 0
Miss Griffith	1 0 0	Benjamin Lee Guinness	2 0 0
Hon Mrs Butler	1 0 0	Mrs and the Misses Bessonnet	1 0 0
Collection—Rotundo Meeting	8 16 8	Friend, per Rev W Vesey	1 0 0
Collection—St Matthias' School-room Meeting	8 4 8	D Drummond	3 0 0
		Smaller Sums	4 18 0

Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. W. Vesey, 17, Upper Sackville-street, and by the Rev. J. Hall, 45, Eccles-street.
Belfast Fund £157 1 0
Subscriptions for the Belfast Fund may be sent to Professor Gibson, or to the Rev. Charles Seaver.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET. SPECIAL APPEAL. PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. the Earl of Erne. PATRONS: The Earl of Lanesborough, The Earl of Enniskillen; The Lord Bishop of Meath, The Lord Bishop of Kilmore. PATRONESSES: The Countess of Eglinton, The Countess of Lanesborough, The Countess of Erne, The Lady Cremorne; The Lady Ashtown, The Lady Catharine Saunderson, The Lady C Crichton, The Lady Mary King. Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread. Reasons for supporting and contributing immediately to the Home:— I. Because it protects female innocence and helplessness from destruction. II. Because it leads young women to the true Saviour and honest independence. III. Because it has already done much good, under God, to 4,000 friendless ones in twenty years. IV. Because being wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, if these are withheld, what is to be done? Contributions are, therefore, earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev C M Fleury, DD, and Mrs Quaile, Honorary Secretaries; by any Member of the Committee; by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, No. 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, 42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, 14th December, 1860. The Members of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland are requested to take notice that the usual Half-yearly Meeting will take place at 42, Upper Sackville-street, THIS DAY (Friday), the 14th December, 1860, at one o'clock p.m. (By order) J. B. THORNHILL, Secretary.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY, From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all. Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. UNION PRAYER MEETING. The Rev. Robinson Scott, who visited New York and Philadelphia during the late Revival there, will conduct the meeting on THIS FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th DECEMBER, at 8 o'clock, And purposes giving an account of the benefits resulting from the Noonday Merchants' Prayer Meetings in those cities. Free to all. No Collection.

MRS. THEOBALD AGAIN IN DUBLIN! This popular Lady Lecturer on the Temperance Question, has accepted an invitation from the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, to revisit Dublin, and deliver a LECTURE in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on THIS FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th instant. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets to Platform, 1s; Body of Hall, 6d; Galleries, 3d, at the door.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! REMEMBER THE POOR! CHRISTMAS AND THE RAGGED SCHOOLS. Christmas is coming again, the time when "the rich and the poor meet together," when hearts are drawn out in love and kindness, and the givers are more blessed than the receivers. Who will send a portion to the poorest of the poor—the children of the Ragged Schools? Shall we not make a feast, and call them together, and hear them sing their sweet hymns, and see what progress they have made? There are many kind children in happy homes who will say—Yes, we will help; and they will run to see how much can be spared out of the little money-box. Thus the boys and girls will be provided for. But what about the old people? We would like that they should have a blanket, or a warm coat, or something to comfort them in the winter time. Last winter friends were so bountiful that 110 old people, who had been very regular in their attendance, each received a nice good gift. That such are needed, a visit to Townsend-street, or the Coombe, on a Sunday afternoon, would afford convincing proof. Contributions will be most gratefully received by Miss Whately, The Palace, Stephen's-green. Mrs. Bourne, 15, Warrington-place. Mrs. J. Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North. Miss Poole, 5, Smith's-buildings, Ely-place. Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road. Christmas is Coming! Remember the Poor!

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Founded in 1790. For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion. The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition. Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; Alexander Ball, Henry Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Arthur Jones and Son, Esqrs., 135, Stephen's-green West; Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton-villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ-church-place. Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

AN APPEAL TO A CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY—On behalf of a destitute single Lady, a member of a highly respectable family of this city, who has struggled hard for many years (although surrounded by great difficulties) to support herself and three others—two of whom are now inhabitants of that land "where want is never felt and the weary have rest." She is anxious to work, but needs a fund to enable her to engage in business, of which she is quite capable, and by which she could earn by industry and care, a livelihood for herself and the remaining member of her family. Subscriptions will be received by the Rev Robert Vance, Rector of St Catherine's, 16, Montpelier-hill; the Rev James Quinton, Curate of St. Catherine's, 2, Parnell-place Upper; the Ven Archdeacon Strong, 6, Cavendish-row, Rutland-square; Edward Litton, Esq., Master in Chancery, 64, Lower Mount-street; the Rev Thomas Kingston, Rector of St James', Ashfield House, Roundtown; the Hon Mrs Plunkett, Newtownsmith, Kingstown; Mrs Thompson, 93, Lower Baggot-street; Daniel Litton, Esq., 9, Waterloo-road; or Office, 11, Fleet-street, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS Issued from Saturday, 22nd, to Wednesday, 26th December (both days inclusive), will be available for Return up to and including Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1861. ON CHRISTMAS DAY The Trains will run as on Sundays. Broadstone, Dublin, 12th Dec., 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

Sermons.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT—BALL'S BRIDGE. A SERMON in aid of the above Institution will be preached (God willing), in TRINITY CHURCH, on SUNDAY, DEC. 16th, 1860, by the Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, D.D. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D., Gardiner-street; and by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street.

SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED (if the Lord permit) on behalf of the Continental Society, on SUNDAY NEXT, 16th December, by the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Vicar of Dundalk, at Noon, in ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, Werburgh-street, and in the Evening, in the FREE CHURCH, Great Charles-street, at Seven o'clock. Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of Evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830. Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. A SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) in COOLOCK CHURCH, on SUNDAY next, 23rd Dec., 1860, by the Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate of St Bridget's. The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11¼
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity. Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. Macoukey, Incumbent; by the Rev. Preacher; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. B. GIBSON, Clk.; J. H. MONAHAN, Clk.; W. G. CARROLL, Clk.; R. FRIZELLE, Clk. } Hon. Secs.

Education.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONSIEUR DU GUE (Head French Master to the Kingstown School), besides his gentlemen's evening classes, will open immediately Ladies' evening classes, one of which will be entirely for conversation. Classes very limited. 47, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Opposite the Royal Circus.)

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST. H. T. Humphreys receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention. The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History. The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptional references given and required.

TO CLERGYMEN.—MR. RICHARD F. HARVEY, formerly Organist of St. Mary's, Mountjoy-street, and All Saints', Gordon-square, London, having returned to Dublin with the intention of residing permanently, would be happy to receive communications from clergymen desirous of securing his services.—Address 24, Lower Gardiner-street. Mr. Harvey's Sacred Compositions, "Soon and for Ever," "The Tempest Toss'd," "He Sendeth Sun," "He Sendeth Shower;" also a selection of Chants, Glorias, and Responses, may be had at Pigott's, Grafton-street.

Legal Notices.

CONSISTORIAL COURT, DUBLIN. In the matter of Re-building of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew. } THE Vicar, Churchwardens and Inhabitants of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew, and all persons having any interest in the premises, are hereby apprised that a Citation has issued, to wit, on the 8th day of December instant, from the Consistorial Court of Dublin, calling on them to appear, by themselves or their proctors, in the said Court, situate in Henrietta-street, Dublin, on the 5th day of January, 1861, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock a.m., then and there to show good cause, if any, why a Licence or Faculty to erect a New Church for said parish, pursuant to plans lodged in the Registry of said Court and for removing or building over such graves as may be found necessary for the carrying out of said plans, and for extending the said building in the present churchyard, pursuant to a ground plan also lodged in the Registry of said Court; copies of said original citation, and the said ground plan annexed thereto, have been, and now remain, posted on the following places, viz.—One on the door of said Old Church of Saint Andrew's; one on the door of the Chapel, Trinity College, Dublin; and one in the Readingrooms of the Commercial Buildings, Dame-street, Dublin; and should any further information be required by anyone such will be given by Arthur Samuels, Proctor, 12, Henrietta-street; William Acheson, Honorary Secretary to the Building Committee, 109, Grafton-street; or at the Chambers of Chamberlain B. Walker, Solicitor to said Committee, 23, Saint Andrew-street, Dublin.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS, IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. In the matter of the Estate of William Barnewall Fottrell, Owner and Petitioner. } TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting part of the Lands of Clondalkin and Deansrath, in the Barony of Upper Cross and County of Dublin, containing 15a 3r 23p, Irish plantation measure, held under lease for 20 years, from 25th March, 1792, with a *toties quoties* covenant for renewal; and also another part of said Lands, containing 50a 0r 2p, held under lease for 18 years and 6 months, from 29th September, 1800, with *toties quoties* covenant for renewal, formerly the Estate of the said William B. Fottrell, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of the Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is requested to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 9th day of January, 1861, and to appear on the following WEDNESDAY, 16th, at Eleven o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Longfield, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the schedule: And further take notice, that any demand reported by such schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid. Dated this 12th day of December, 1860. JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner. GEORGE D. FOTTRELL, Solicitor having carriage of proceedings, 46, Fleet-street.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.—MONTE VIDEO HOUSE (near the Roscrea Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway), containing a large drawingroom, diningroom, and breakfast parlour, with 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, with closets, pantries, and cellars. There are 2 coachhouses, and stabling for 4 horses, with all the necessary out-offices, enclosed by a wall 12 feet high. The House stands on 10 acres of lawn and pleasure ground, with a large walled-in garden, well stocked: more land can be given if required.—For terms and particulars, apply to E. Shallman, Monte Video.

COUNTY WICKLOW. DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. Anderson, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

COUNTY GALWAY. The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:— Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish. CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish. KILLOOSH, 246a. Irish. These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. Netterville Gerrard, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway. The Herds will show the Lands. For terms, and further particulars, apply MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford. November 1st, 1860.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without partial Board, in a private house, North side, well suited for young gentlemen engaged during the day.—Address "X. X. X.," Irish Times Office.

KINGSTOWN — UNFURNISHED LODGINGS.—A cheerful drawingroom and bedroom to be Let.—Apply to "B. B.," Post-office, Kingstown.

TO BE LET, in the best part of Lower Gardiner-street (No. 30), 2 Drawingrooms, and 3 or 4 Bedrooms, fashionably furnished, with attendance.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Wanted, in Dublin, by a Lady, in a respectable Protestant family similarly accommodated; references given and required; terms and locality to be stated.—Please address "G. G.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET. A select and varied Collection of Books, in different Classes of Literature; Also, some beautiful specimens of Dresden and other China, Bohemian Glass, Antique Vases, Plated Ware, Casket of Silver and Copper Coins, Single Gun, by Rigby, in case, with appointments; Paintings, Engravings, Library Bookcases and Chairs, large pair of Globes, Cheffonier, Writing Desks, Double Opera or Race Glass, Musical Box, Mathematical Instruments, and a variety of other matters, including an assortment of Perfumery, Brushes, Hardware, &c., &c., WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THESE ROOMS, On MONDAY NEXT, 17th December, and following days, commencing each day at One o'clock. H. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

AERATED WATER MACHINERY FOR SALE. The Owner Retiring from Business. WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, At the Premises, 60, AMIENS-STREET, DUBLIN, On THURSDAY, 20th of DECEMBER, At the hour of Twelve o'clock precisely. One high-pressure Steam Engine, two-horse power, with boiler, both seated on a cast-iron foundation, with water heater, by exhausted steam, stop and change cocks, with all the turned shafting, drums, wall boxes, brasses, belting, &c.; a Bruising Machine; all made and erected by the Seville Works Company, of the very best material and workmanship. One very strong copper cylinder and brass pump, equal to four bottlers at full work, if required, with stop and change cocks, fanner, in gear, all seated on a cast-iron frame, and so constructed that it may be driven by hand or by power; two extra strong Leaden Generators, which may be worked together or separately, with stop and change cocks; strong gas tub, and intermediate connections to cylinder; three Bottling Machines, improved make, with all recent improvements, heedless of expense; one double or two-horse van; three single-horse vans (by Callow), and in good order; one water cart, with water barrel; harness; 12 bottle cases, stock of bottles, washing trough, tubs, barrels, buckets, baskets, hampers, stillions, tail pump, and a large quantity of lead piping, lumber, &c., &c. Any party requiring such machinery cannot have a better opportunity of being supplied with first-class articles by eminent makers, and very little used. The sale is intended to be without reserve. Terms—Cash, with 5 per cent. Auction Fees. JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO.—Auctioneers.

COUNTY DUBLIN—Extensive Sale of Felled Timber. THE undersigned is honoured with instructions from James H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., to SELL by UNRESERVED AUCTION, on the Demesne Lands of ABBOTSTOWN, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1860, commencing at Eleven o'clock sharp (in order to sell all in one day), several hundred Lots of Felled Timber, comprising chiefly ash, elm, beech, sycamore, and a large quantity of larch, well suited for paling and general farm purposes. J. J. ROANTREE, Auctioneer, Newton Park, Leixlip, and 25, Smithfield, Dublin. N.B.—Abbotstown Demesne is beside Blanchardstown Railway Station, and the Half-past Ten o'clock Train, from Dublin, will convey purchasers in time for Sale.

Horses.

MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN, R. Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; Successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c. May be consulted relative to the *diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen and Sheep, and the Soundness of Horses.* AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN, (Off Grafton-street.) Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland. Purchasers and Sellers of Horses are requested to take notice that, as the legal definition of *soundness is a total absence of disease and its consequences*, Mr. Ferguson will reject all animals having defects, however trivial; but, at the same time, will state the amount of impairment of function or utility, if any, resulting or likely to result from its existence; thus leaving it optional with the purchaser whether or not he will keep the animal.

Money.

£15,000 and £15,000, (which may be united) to lend on lands in Fee, or from £250, or upwards, upon *bona fide*, safe, and satisfactory securities. W. STEWART, Court Distributor, Exchequer, or 109, Stephen's-green West. Forms gratis. LOANS on large Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS, To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. Bray—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety. Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,281 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application. FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!! THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. The real and only genuine Manufacturers. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

NOTICE. THOMAS A. POLSON, CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK. Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business with a new and well-assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c. T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers, will receive his best personal attention. Christmas Cakes and New Year's Gifts in preparation. Country orders attended to. 17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE. Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

FINE ART GALLERY, 15, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN. B. WATKINS, Artist, Importer and Restorer of Pictures (formerly of Bachelor's walk, and recently of Parliament-street, London), begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs to his Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures, of the various Schools, now on view at his above residence. B. WATKINS also begs to refer to his Artistic qualifications as a Restorer of Paintings, having had upwards of thirty years' experience, and been favoured with the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of this country and England. Collections Arranged and Catalogued, and Opinions given.

PRICE'S HOTEL, EARL-STREET and 1, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Opposite Nelson's Pillar. The most central in the city. Bed and Breakfasts, 3s.

PATRICK MAGNEVIN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, 8, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, DUBLIN. N.B.—Out Auctions respectfully solicited.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS, As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendence at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c. Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin. Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'clock a.m., to 8 o'clock p.m. Mons. Denempont, Chiropidist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN J. DEVOY, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer. 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles. A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited). FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 29, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 29, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Opposite the Bank of Ireland, WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER, With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, DISPATCH BOXES, WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET. Previous to the disposal of this Establishment Mr. R. SPARKS Will sell off his large and elegant Stock of CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., At greatly reduced prices, for Cash. These Goods being of the same style and qualities as those for which his House has been for so many years celebrated, will be found to be great bargains. N.B.—The House to be Let. R. SPARKS, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET. J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Repe Muslins, &c. Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

CHIMNEY, PIER, AND CHEVAL GLASSES, 8, LEINSTER-STREET. French Silvered Plate Glass is superior in colour and clearness of reflection to any other glass manufactured. I am a direct importer of the best French Plates, and can therefore sell glass cheap, and ensure its quality. WILLIAM C. MARKS, Carver, Gilder, Cabinet Manufacturer, and Upholsterer, 8, Leinster-street, (Entrance to Manufactory, rere of 9, Leinster-street.)

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TO BUILDERS OR OTHERS. A BARGAIN. To be disposed of, a quantity of Robinson's best Plaster of Paris, at 6s per cask. To be seen at 90, Talbot-street.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland. A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

THE NEW LAMPS. BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c. M'CARTHY AND CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, 55, WILLIAM-STREET, Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £2 10s. Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils. (Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS. Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, from 1s 3d upwards. Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas. GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES. These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every information obtained from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland. 11 and 12, CORK-HILL, Dublin.

Publications.

Now ready, Twenty-fifth Thousand, with illustrations and tinted cover. Price 1d each, or 5s 6d per 100. "SAVED BY THE BLOOD." The Fifth New Year's Address to Sabbath Scholars: By the Rev. John Hall, Dublin. "Happily-conceived, impressive, and exceedingly well calculated to arrest the attention of young readers."—"Londonderry Standard." "Written in Mr. Hall's captivating style, and neatly brought out by the publisher."—"Belfast News-Letter." "A pleasant book, and must be popular with the children." Belfast—C. Aitchison, 9, High-street. Dublin: JOHN ROBERTSON, 3, GRAFTON-STREET; and Tract Repository, 10, D'Olier-street.

This Day is Published, price 3d. THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF YOUTH; a Lecture, delivered before the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, at the ROTUNDO Dec. 5th, 1860, by the Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare. The Publishers have made arrangements to publish uniformly all the Lectures of this Series. DUBLIN: HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., 104, GRAFTON-STREET, Booksellers to the University. Sold by all Booksellers.

Dress.

52, HIGH-STREET. GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE WOOLLEN CLOTHES. RICHARD ALLEN Respectfully calls the attention of those who require Cheap OVERCOATS, SUITS, or MORNING COATS, FOR THEIR OWN WEAR, OR BOYS' CLOTHING Of any kind, and especially purchasers for charitable purposes, to the fact, that previous to making a change in his Old Concern, 52, HIGH-STREET, He will sell the entire OLD STOCK, comprising all leading articles in Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, at a SACRIFICE which cannot fail to command buyers. It will readily be understood that in a concern of such long standing Stock may accumulate which calls for a SACRIFICE. Purchasers will at once see that a GREAT SACRIFICE has been made, and such an opportunity to purchase for CHARITABLE PURPOSES, CLOTHING SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, &c., As well as for immediate and personal wear, will probably seldom occur. THE ORDER AND GENERAL TRADE CARRIED ON AS USUAL. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, OF COURSE, REFERS TO THE HIGH-STREET ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—WINTER CATTLE SHOW. LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL, 17, 18, AND 19, CORN MARKET, DUBLIN—ESTABLISHED 1821. At the present show of Manufacture and Agriculture in the Royal Dublin Society, the judges have awarded to the LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL the SILVER MEDAL and HONORARY CERTIFICATE, for the best piece of IRISH MANUFACTURED FREIZE EXHIBITED, and commended others, together with several pieces of IRISH TWEEDS, for beauty of Texture and splendid Finish. HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT has been graciously pleased to select a portion of this FREIZE, and expressed his admiration of the splendid collection of IRISH MANUFACTURE from this Establishment.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. announce the return of their Buyer with a magnificent assortment of FANCY CABINET AND JEWELLERY GOODS, Specially adapted to the present season. BRACELETS, BROOCHES, CLASPS, SOLITAIRES, DRESS HAIR PINS, LINKS, STUDS, &c., And a great variety of ORNAMENTS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, STEREOSCOPES, CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS, A very choice selection of the Newest, Most Interesting, and Scientific Games, &c., THE IMPROVED GAME OF MERELLS AND INVASION OF NAPLES. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, & 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO. Have now prepared an extensive and choice assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in all the prevailing styles. HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES In immense variety, and specially adapted to the season. YOUTHS' SUITS, In every material, and made up in the usual good style for which this establishment is so justly famed. THE ORDER DEPARTMENT Is under most careful and experienced superintendence. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

KINGSTOWN. We have just received a large assortment of Shawls, Mantles, and Fancy Dresses, Trimmed Bonnets, Dress Caps, and Ribbons, For Christmas. HAMILL AND CO., 81, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, Kingstown.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Miscellaneous.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Charged Wholesale Prices. 500 Pairs of BLANKETS, at 3s to 6s per Pair. Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Sheeting, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c. SCOTT, BELL, AND CO., 2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

59, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as has been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks. RAZORS. The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Read Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years. J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 59, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Cutlery repaired. No Second Price.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. KITCHEN RANGES. FLAVELL'S PRIZE KITCHEN RANGE. HODGES AND SONS, in consequence of the many spurious articles sold to the public for the above Range, which was the only one that obtained the Prize Medal, respectfully beg to state that none are genuine unless those purchased from them, or such others as they may appoint, they having the *Sole Agency* for Dublin for the last seven years. They particularly desire to call attention to this Range, which possesses the greatest advantage—combining all the necessary qualities of a perfect Cooking Apparatus. It is made in all sizes, from three to twelve feet. HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN, And 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Sole Agents.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS. The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals. This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning. The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant. The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. WM. FRY & CO. Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS. The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality. WM. FRY & CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET. Factory—12, Lower Kevin-street.

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS will effect a considerable saving by visiting WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S ESTABLISHMENT, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, where there is at all times an extensive stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Brushes, Japanned Trays, and London Tea Urns, Fenders, and Fire-irons, Saddlery, Superior Knives and Forks, Block Tin Dish Covers; ELECTRO-PLATED and SOLID ARGENTINE SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, TEA and COFFEE POTS; Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; All of which are marked at the same unusually Low Prices as have established this as decidedly THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN IRELAND.

SAVING TO FAMILIES FURNISHING. ROBERT WHITESTONE, 10, WELLINGTON-QUAY, Begs to call the attention of Parties Furnishing to his well-assorted Stock of House-Furnishing Ironmongery, Brushes, &c., all of which will be found of the best quality, and at moderate prices. Iron Bedsteads, with Palliass, 22s. Ditto, with and without Roof, to answer one or two, made to order, 25s to £5. Bronze Fenders, 3 feet to 4 feet, 4s 6d. Ditto, Steel Mounting and Standard, 6s, 7s, and 8s. Polished Fire-irons for Parlours, 4s. Drawingroom ditto, 7s. Roasting Screens, 17s 6d, with Jack. Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, 10d to 3s. Oval Metal Pots, 4s to 7s 6d. Sweeping Brushes, &c., 1s 6d. Balance Ivory Knives, Solid Argentine Forks. Spoons, Ladles, &c. Sponge Baths, 8s, 10s, and 12s. Dish Covers, all in One Piece, six in set, 22s. All sizes Hair and Cocoa Mattresses made on the Premises. Camp Furniture of every description ready. ROBERT WHITESTONE, 10, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. beg to call attention to their Stock of the following NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON: Handsome Polished Oak Plate Cabinet, fitted with Drawers to hold Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Services and Swing Kettles. Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases, with Ivory, Pearl, and Plated Handles. Electro-plated Cruet Frames, Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Egg Frames, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, &c., all of warranted quality. Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, in Electro, Silver, Bronze, &c. Best London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles in all the new patterns. Moderateur Lamps in beautiful new designs—cut Alabaster, Gilt, Turquoise, Bronze, &c., by the best Paris Makers. Finest Steel Scissors in Morocco Leather Cases. Beautifully Carved Wood Bread Plates, and Knives to Match. Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in very great variety. German Bird Cages, &c. House Furnishing Ironmongery, and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON and CO.

CHRISTMAS PIES! CHRISTMAS PIES!! THE GENUINE PERIGORD CHRISTMAS PIE TO BE HAD AT A. JESSON'S COOKING AND CONFECTIONARY Establishment, 3, CLARE-STREET. Orders from the country punctually attended to. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

ANDREWS AND CO.'S CHRISTMAS HAMPERS. THE TWO-GUINEA CHRISTMAS FARE HAMPER CONTAINS: One prime Old Limerick Ham, One Yorkshire Pie of Mixed Game, One Savoy Ox Tongue, ready dressed, One Box of Finest Eleme Figs, One Box of Finest New Dessert Raisins, One Pound of Rahat Lacoum or Lumps of Delight, One Box of Finest Mixed Crystallised Fruits, One Pound of Finest Tafilat Dates. THE THREE-GUINEA CHRISTMAS FARE HAMPER CONTAINS: One Prime Old Limerick Ham, One Yorkshire Pie of Mixed Game, One Savoy Ox Tongue, ready dressed, One Box of Finest Eleme Figs, One Box of Finest New Dessert Raisins, One Box of Finest New Jordan Almonds, One Pound of Rahat Lacoum, or Lumps of Delight, One Box of Finest Crystallised Fruits, One Bottle of Imperial French Plums, Two Pounds of Andrews' Celebrated Mixed Tea. THE THREE-GUINEA WINE HAMPER CONTAINS: Three Bottles very superior Pale Dry Sherry, Three Bottles Old Mellow Golden Sherry, Three Bottles Choice Old Crusted Port, One Bottle Finest Creaming Champagne, One Bottle Finest Sparkling Muscatel Moselle, One Bottle Royal Milk Punch, One Bottle Curious Old Dublin Whiskey, One Bottle Choice Old Cognac Brandy, One Bottle Finest Holland Schiedam, One Bottle Curacoa double d'Orange. THE TWO-GUINEA WINE HAMPER CONTAINS: Three Bottles very superior Pale Dry Sherry, Three Bottles Old Mellow Golden Sherry, Three Bottles Choice Old Crusted Port, One Bottle Royal Milk Punch, One Bottle Curious Old Dublin Whiskey, One Bottle Finest Holland Schiedam. ANDREWS AND CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22, DAME-STREET. December, 1860.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. Are now fully supplied with their Christmas Stock of Fruit, CONSISTING OF Layer Raisins, in wholes, half, and quarter boxes. Sultana and Valencia Raisins. Eleme Figs, in boxes, various sizes. Vostizza Currants. Jordan, Valencia, Bitter, and Shell Almonds. Citron Lemon and Orange Peels. French Plums in Bottles. Preserved Ginger, &c., &c. The quality and prices of the above deserve attention. Our price Catalogue of General Groceries, Wines, &c., forwarded Post free, on application. 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin; 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET. Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s	d
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. IN OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.) "I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, "without which none can possibly be genuine," by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (Wholesale and Retail), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; Bewley and Evans, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. Butler, 54, Lower Sackville-street.

"SANITAS AC FELICITAS." VISIT OF DR. LA'MERT TO DUBLIN. Dr. La'Mert, of No. 37, Bedford-square, London, begs to announce that he has arrived on a professional visit, at No. 68, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN, Where he may be consulted until the end of January, upon the important subjects chiefly dealt with in his Medical Essays "on Nervous and Physical Debility," "the Science of Life," "Second Life, or Electrical Nervous Force," &c. The above work contains a vast amount of useful information—the result of laborious scientific researches, and hitherto unpublished—in reference to affections, probably more destructive and widely prevalent than any others to which mankind is subject. Dr. La'Mert, M.D., L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., is the only registered practitioner who, for 20 years, has devoted his attention to the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, which, owing to the apathy or neglect of the profession, has too frequently been confided to the care of unqualified persons improperly assuming medical titles, and whose names are not to be found in the register published by authority. At home for consultation, Daily, from Ten till Two, and from Six till Eight o'clock, where the above work may be obtained, price 1s, or free by post for 14 stamps. Cases treated by correspondence where required. 68, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A YOUNG PERSON, who has had some experience in teaching, and can be well recommended, wishes for a Situation in a family where she would be required to take care of, and instruct, young children.—Address "C. M.," 39, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

APPRENTICE.—The friends of a respectable, well-educated, intelligent Young Girl are anxious to place her in a Shop; she is a Protestant; a small fee would be given.—Address "Apprentice," care of Rev. V. White, 37, Dawson-street.

WILL be shortly disengaged, a most respectably connected Young Man, who has filled situations of trust with credit; can act as Accountant, Collector, or Corresponding Clerk; understands country as well as city business, especially in the management of solicitors' and land agents' offices; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capabilities, and to present employer, now in town, who will feel a pleasure in bearing testimony to his efficiency.—Please address "C. B.," Irish Times Office.

WANT SITUATIONS

BARMAID or ASSISTANT, in Confectioner's or Refreshment Rooms; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and has no objection to the country.—Address "J. M.," 56, South King-street, or 16, North Earl-street.

TO INVALIDS.—A steady, Middle-aged Woman wants a situation to attend Invalid Ladies or Gentlemen, or to attend ladies in their *accouchement*; can be highly recommended by medical gentlemen; is a widow without incumbrance; terms moderate; has no objection to town or country.—Address "B. L.," 3, Aston's-quay, or Irish Times Office.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Young Person is desirous of obtaining a Situation, in a first-class Protestant family, as HEAD NURSE; is an excellent needlewoman, and can be highly recommended.—Address "S. D.," 8, Commercial-buildings, or Irish Times Office.

DRY NURSE, a Person who understands the care and management of children; can take charge of a Baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon feeding; has long and satisfactory testimonials; has no objection to the country.—Address "F. G.," 35, Mary-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

DRY NURSE, a respectable steady Woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain worker, and has no objection to the country; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. C.," 1, North Earl-street, or Irish Times Office.

DRY NURSE, who will take charge of two or three children, or a baby from its birth; her character will bear the strictest investigation; is a Protestant.—Address "P. S.," 3, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

NURSE (Dry), a respectable Person, who understands the care and management of children; can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoonfeeding; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "F. T.," 75, Mary-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

CHILDREN'S MAID, a respectable, steady Young Woman, about 18 years of age, who has had a good deal of experience; she will be found obliging and useful; is a Protestant.—Address "M. F.," 4, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as House and Parlour maid, in the city, a respectable Young Person; is a Protestant, and a native of England; she can be highly recommended by a lady in Ireland.—Please address "E. C.," 55, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK and DAIRYMAID, a respectable, steady Young Woman, who can be highly recommended; she understands her business perfectly well, and has long and satisfactory discharges.—Address "M. E.," Lower Leeson-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, a respectable, steady Woman, who can be well recommended; would take a small washing if required; no objection to town or country.—Address "A. R.," 14, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who can be well recommended; would take a little washing if required.—Address "M. C.," 1, North Earl-street, or 23, Grafton-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, who perfectly understands her business; would have no objection to a small washing if required, and can be highly recommended.—Address "C. K.," 120, Summerhill, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT where another servant is kept, a Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and will be highly recommended in every particular by ladies with whom she has lived in town, will be found obliging and anxious to please.—Address "D. K.," 55, Grafton-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, and HOUSE or PARLOURMAID.—Two sisters, who understand their business perfectly well, wish to engage in a small, regular family; will be well recommended from their last mistress; both are Protestants.—Address "S. W.," 139, Lower Baggot-street.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, by a respectable Young Person; she has no objection to a little washing or housecleaning; she can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "M. B.," 55, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, who can read and write well, and keep accounts, wishes to obtain a Situation as LIGHT PORTER or MESSENGER, in a respectable house; security and satisfactory references.—Address "R. S.," Irish Times Office.

THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable, steady Young Woman; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objection to town or country.—Address "J. M.," Industrial Depository, 76, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

CHEAP WASHING.—A Lady wishes to procure Washing for a poor Woman, but a good laundress; prices moderate (1s per dozen for large, and 6d. for small).—Address the Matron of the Retreat, Denzille-street, or Mrs. Lee, 100, Townsend-street.

PORTER.—A respectable, active Young Man, of the Church of England, wishes for a Situation as above, in a public office, to a professional gentleman or other place of business; can read and write, and will be found correct; will be highly recommended by a gentleman in town as to the strictest honesty and sobriety.—Address "A. M.," Irish Times Office.

VALET, FOOTMAN, or UNDERBUTLER, a Young Man who can be well recommended, for strict sobriety, and also for having a perfect knowledge of his business; Advertiser has been for some time on the Continent, and understands sufficient French and Italian for travelling; a comfortable situation more his object than wages.—Address "G. L.," 10, Lower Pembroke-street, or Irish Times Office.

BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady Man, who understands his business well; has two years' discharge from his last master, who is in town.—Address "M. B.," 1, Merrion-row.

AS GENERAL BUTLER, or INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who perfectly understands his business, which advertiser's testimonials will certify from most respectable families he has had the honour of serving; is a Protestant, and reference in town.—Any commands addressed to "C. B.," 23, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

Wanted.

MEDICAL OFFICER WANTED.—LOUGHREA UNION (Athenry Dispensary District).—Wanted, for the Athenry Dispensary District, a duly qualified Medical Officer; salary, £70 per annum. The Election will take place at Athenry, on Wednesday, the 26th December inst.—Copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Mr. Michael Hennelly, Athenry, on or before that day. Athenry, December 12, 1860.

FOOTMAN.—WANTED, as Footman, an active and industrious Young Man, a Protestant, who well understands his business, and whose character will bear strict inquiry.—Apply at No. 40, Stephen's-green, on Friday, between Three and Four o'clock.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH. This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or in *cheapness*. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use. When purchasing, ask for THE CORNHILL STARCH. S. CHRISTIE, 60, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Agent for Dublin And the South of Ireland.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers. The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use. Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London." FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street. RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street. BOLTON & CO., 38, Westmoreland-street. REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street. BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row. FALKNER, 63, Grafton-street. ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street. S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street. SMITH & SONS, 1, Westland-row. FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street. DOWNS, Monkstown. MURPHY, Blackrock. CAROLAN, Dundalk. J. WADE, Galway. Wholesale: W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The Genuine Qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

IMPORTANT!

TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC.

SPORTING ATTIRE.
SHOOTING COATS in new designs, made in Scotch Tweeds and Mixture Doeskins, &c., 20s, 26s, 33s, and 40s.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
Every description in Overcoats and Dress Suits ready made, with a choice selection in Piece Goods to select from, if preferable to have them made to order.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS
made to order, from Superfine Cloths, beautifully cut, and elaborately got up, 80s, 90s, and 100s.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
All kinds of Liveries, for Full Dress or Undress wear, can be procured in my Ready-made Department, or made to order, at most reasonable prices.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT
is kept constantly supplied with all the latest novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for selection, previous to making up; and in the event of a Garment not fitting or pleasing, when finished, a second would be made at the request of a Customer.

B. HYAM,
TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of their Stock of
MANTLES,
Of the Newest Styles in
Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin,
They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of
FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
New designs.
They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of
WINTER DRESS FABRICS,
French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth,
Velours and Lindsays, &c.,
New Evening Barèges and Tarletanes,
Opera Mantles,
Quilted Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties,
All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their Houses.

RICH VELVET MANTLES.
Mrs. ALLEN
Will THIS DAY show a Case of the RICHEST VELVET MANTLES ever shown in Dublin.
An early inspection will oblige.
108, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provost's.)

SALE OF MANTLES,
Twenty to Forty per Cent. Reduced.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
Are clearing out their Stock of Warm Mantles at the above reduction. An early call is recommended.
P.S.—A lot of Shawls preparing for sale.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
5, GRAFTON-STREET.
CHARLES MAYFIELD
Begs to invite attention to his present large and varied selection of Gold and Silver Watches, of his own and foreign manufacture.
The following prices, for Watches which he can recommend, he would beg to call attention to—viz.:—

Gold Patent Lever Watches, extra jewelled, latest improvement, 10 years' engagement	£14
Second quality, a very good watch, 7 years' engagement	10
Best quality gold Geneva watches, various pattern cases, 7 years' engagement	7
Second quality ditto ditto, a very pretty and good watch, 5 years' engagement	5

My selection of jewellery comprises Gold Albert and Long Chains in various patterns, from £1 5s upwards; Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, and many other articles of jewellery, good in quality, and extremely moderate in price, as will be found on inspection.
Being a practical workman, I give the repairs of watches my particular attention.
CHARLES MAYFIELD, 5, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Sons.
P.S.—I have just received another case of those justly celebrated Gold Geneva Watches at £4 each, and Silver ditto at £3; three years guarantee will be given with each.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

WINES, &c., &c.—For Genuine OLD WINES, well-selected COGNAC BRANDIES, of the vintages of 1846 to 1858, VERY OLD WHISKEY, HOLLANDS, and JAMAICA RUM, try the
TEA AND WINE WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET,
Established in 1847, by
ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.
Orders by Post executed with despatch.
A daily delivery within five miles of Town, Blackrock, Kingstown, &c.

DECEMBER TEA CIRCULAR.
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office.)
The arrivals of new Season's Teas during the past month have been very large, and prices are lower now than they have been for a considerable period. It is impossible to say how long the market may remain in its present state. The humiliation and flight of the Emperor of China from Pekin may produce an amount of disorganisation throughout the Chinese Empire which would be disastrous to business, and cause an advance in prices. We think our friends would do well to purchase at present.
PRICES CURRENT FOR CASH.
NEW SEASON'S BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb. s. d.
Common Congou Tea	3 0
Good Congou Tea	3 2
Superior Strong Brisk Black Tea—recommended	3 4
Fine Kaisow Congou Tea	3 6
The Very Superior Black Tea, rich Pekoe flavour—much recommended	3 8
The Best Pekoe Souchong Tea	3 10
The Matchless Black Tea, the very finest Tea imported, generally sold at 4s to 4s 8d	4 0
MIXED TEAS.	
Howqua's Mixture of Rarest Black Teas	4 4
Very Superior Mixed Black and Green	3 8

IN THE LANDED (LATE BY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT IRELAND.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GREEN, RARE BLACK, AND SCENTED TEAS, AT LOWEST PRICES.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEA MEN AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The London Stock market displayed a renewal of buoyancy this morning, when a rise of one-eighth per cent. took place, the improved quotations being strongly upheld all day to the close, owing, principally, to the favourable impression produced by the accounts which have come to hand concerning the latest shipments of gold to America: the fears which had been generally expressed as to the magnitude of the remittances being now to a considerable extent suppressed. Prices here were similarly affected, but the advance was merely fractional. New Three per Cents. being alone negociated, at the termination of business there continued buyers at 91¼, sellers at 91⅜ ½.

In Local Debentures there were no dealings, and but one in Railway Debentures — viz. in Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent., which were quoted at a discount of 10s, being a fall of one-quarter.

The only Banking security operated in were Hibernians, which fell back one quarter per share, and at the reduced price were still offering. There were likewise offers to dispose of Nationals and Royals; last price being named in the latter instance.

In Steam—British and Irish realised an advance of one half, which appeared to be steadily supported. Dundalks (limited) were 2s 6d lower, but in strong demand at the quotation. For Atlantics Tuesday's enhanced rate would have been given, holders demanding £4.

Mining Shares as usual engrossed a large amount of attention, particularly the smaller description, in which the dealings were much animated. There was a good business doing in Barravores, which, nevertheless, failed to maintain the improved price of yesterday; the market ending weakly at a slight relapse. Connorrees realised an improvement of 1s 6d, but fell back slightly before the close; there being still buyers, however, at 49s 6d, sellers at 50s. Shares on which the final instalment due on Saturday next has been prepaid passed hands at 54s. General Mines were without change, and tolerably steady at the quotation. The previous value was likewise procured for Mining Company of Ireland, which were still required. An advance of one-half was steadily upheld in the shares of the Wicklow Copper Company; expectations being now pretty generally indulged in that the question of the sub-division of the shares, which had given so much satisfaction to the proprietors, will yet be accomplished. Carysforts were not dealt in to-day, but they could have been readily obtained.

Miscellaneous Securities were entirely neglected.

In Original Railway Shares, a tolerably fair business was transacted, and a good feeling prevailed throughout. Cork and Bandons, Dublin and Belfast Junctions, Irish South Easterns, and Midland Great Westerns (£50), were all exchanged at their former quotations respectively; the market leaving off with buyers in each case. For Great Southern Stock a slightly better price was obtained, firmness being perceptible at the rates recorded. Waterford and Limericks scarcely realised an advance of one-quarter; the market being indifferently sustained. Last price was ineffectually tendered for Cork and Passages. Midland Halves were not dealt in, but there were offers to sell at yesterday's quotation (25¼).

In Preference—Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. steadily maintained their previous value; the 5½ per Cents. being operated in at an improvement of one-eighth, which was also well sustained. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock fell back one-sixteenth, but left off firmly.

A highly satisfactory appearance is manifested in the official traffic table of this day, the results of twenty-three weeks' working being now in most cases before the public. No fresh instance of decrease can be observed, and those which have for a considerable period been recorded appear to be gradually dwindling down, and are, in fact, hardly worthy of comment. Progressive increases continue to be noticeable in the returns of the Belfast and Co. Down, Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Bandon, Dublin and Belfast, Drogheda, Wexford, Great Northern, Midland, and Ulster Railways.

The ordinary meeting of the proprietary of the Bank of Ireland was held to-day, and the report of the directors received with much satisfaction. After allotting £500 to the reserve fund, which now considerably exceeds £1,000,000, there remained a surplus, out of which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, the previous payment being 9 per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC. 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for new account, 8th January	9—1⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	x d
National	
Hibernian	38 x d
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	
Ditto, issue of '36	51¼ xd
MINES.	
Barravore Silver Lead (Limited)	9s 3d
Castleward United (Limited)	
General Mining Company (Limited)	5⅛ ¼
Carysfort (Limited)	21s
Connorree (Limited)	49s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland	14¼
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	72
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6¼
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	16
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43¼
Dublin and Drogheda	74¼
Great Southern and Western	113
Midland Great Western	52
Do. Halves	
Waterford and Limerick	22¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual (eighths)	6⅛
Ditto ditto 6 per cent. (4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4¼ ⅜
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	—
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	17¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10¼
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾ ⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	—	92¼ ⅜	—	92¼	92¼ ⅜	92¼ ⅛
Ditto for Account	92⅜	92¼	92¼	92⅛	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½ ⅛	91¼	91¼ ⅜	91¼
Ditto for Account	—	91⅜ ½	—	—	91⅜	—
Ditto for Account	—	91⅜ ½	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 13.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	92⅜ ½
New Threes	92¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	92⅜
New Threes	92¼ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	92⅜ ½
New Threes	92¼ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	92⅜ ½
New Threes	92¼ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	92⅜ ½
New Threes	92¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 52⅜; Caledonians, 97¼; Great Northern, 110; Great Western, 73; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 119½ ¾; London and North Western, 102½; Leeds Northern, 62½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; Midland Stock, 135⅝; South Eastern, 85; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½ ¾; York and North Midland, 94½; London and South Western, 102; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 108 107⅞; Grand Trunks, 24½; North British, 63⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 234; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather steady at 92½ ⅝. The Share markets opened firm, and have advanced 1 per cent. they are now very good in tone at the improved rate. Great Northern and Great Northern A, the only weak markets. North Eastern very firm. Leeds 63; York 94; Berwick 103. Canadian firm,

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds again opened heavily this morning, and the first transactions were at an additional decline of one-eighth, but the public made numerous purchases, and the market subsequently presented an appearance of firmness. About £72,000 of bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The Funds to-day were firmer at somewhat more favourable impression being entertained relative to the course of affairs in America, and the purchases of gold by the Bank contributing to inspire confidence. An advance of one eighth took place in the afternoon, and was supported at the close. The share markets were generally steady. British Railway stocks were firm, and a further considerable rise occurred in Midlands and Lancashire. The Discount market remains without alteration. There was a good demand to-day in the general market at 4¾ to 5 per cent. for the best bills, but at the Bank of England the amount of business was moderate.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—Funds to-day steady at closing prices of yesterday. Business limited. The fortnightly settlement in shares and foreign stocks is in full progress. The principal alteration is in Caledonians, which are one per cent. higher.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-40 P.M.—The Bourse continues very dull. Rentes closed flat at 68·80, or 5c. lower than yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 13.—To-day's market was very well supplied with beasts, and all breeds sold briskly at an advance of 4d per 8lbs. Sheep moved off steadily at very full prices. Calves met a dull enquiry at late rates. Beef from 3s 4d to 5s 4d; Mutton 3s 6d to 5s 6d; Veal 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs.—Supply—Beasts, 1,850; foreign, 350—Sheep, 3,682; foreign, 910—Calves, 368; foreign, 190—Pigs, 400.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 13.—Sugar quiet; 2,500 bags clayed Manilla brought in at 39s to 45s 6d; 1,264 boxes Havana bought in at 37s to 39s for brown, and 40s to 40s 6d for yellow. Coffee steady. Tea dull, with a rather downward tendency. Rice inactive. Saltpetre—No transactions reported. Tallow quiet, at 60s 3d spot; 60s 6d January to March; 59s April to June; and 58s October to December.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC 13.—Market steady without change. Sales probably about 8,000 or more. Imports 9,781; previously 44,765.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 13.—Supply of all sorts of stock larger to-day than on this day week. Top cattle in fair request at full prices, but middling and inferior sorts more difficult to sell. Last quotations were scarcely supported. Good sheep again scarce, and sold freely at full rates. All other sorts remained without change in value.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, DEC. 13.—No. 1, 50s 3d to 50s 9d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 51s. Market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 13.—White wheat, 21s 0d to 34s 0d; red ditto, 24s 0d to 30s; barley 14s to 20s 0d; oats, 12s 0d to 15s 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 12.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 108s; thirds 97s; fourths, 87s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 64s 1,100 in market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English wheat and foreign grain this week are to a fair extent; of English barley and oats very small.

This morning's market was moderately attended. English wheat was inquired after at prices unobtainable on Monday. Foreign was generally held for an advance, but Monday's prices were not easily exceeded. Spring corn continues firm at our late quotations.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	2,694 qrs.	55s 0d	Rye	— qrs.	0s 0d
Barley	534 qrs.	41s 6d	Beans	102 qrs.	37s 0d
Oats	1,065 qrs.	.s 0d	Peas	120 qrs.	39s 11d

ARR ALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1,090	2,	110	—	—	850sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	200	—	—	—
Foreign	10,790	1,850	1,880	—	—	6,810brls 120 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 11.—There has been a steady business transacted in cotton to-day, and the sales reach 8,000 bales—3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

At this day's corn market there was a large attendance of the town and country trade, and wheat and flour again met with a brisk demand, and an advance of 4d to 6d per 100lb, and 9d to 1s per barrel and sack was established on ordinary runs since this day week, while prime qualities were only the turn dearer. Oats and oatmeal were in better demand, and brought rather more money. Barley, beans, and peas were in moderate request at late rates. Indian corn attracted more attention, and mixed American found buyers at 37s per qr; fine white brought 42s per quarter in retail.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The suply of beasts much larger than on this day week. Prime beef in demand, both for home consumption and export, at 2s per cwt. advance, but second-rate and coarse beasts were difficult to sell at former prices. The supply of sheep also large, with a good demand at former quotations. The primest heifer and bullock beef 58s to 62s per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts 38s to 48s per cwt. ditto. The best wedder mutton 7½d per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes 6d to 6½d per lb. ditto; veal 8d per lb. do.

CAVANAGH & BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, DEC. 6.—Firkin butter, first quality, 116s per cwt; second, 110s; third, 102s; cool butter, 11d to 13d per lb.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 13—ARRIVED—Etoile L'Orient, Bordeaux, mats and boards; Jane Morrell, Mazagan, corn and mats; De Brus, Cadiz, general cargo; Mars, Wexford, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Prince of Wales, Arklow, ore; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; 24 colliers.

SAILED—Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—DEC. 14.
Morning, 12h 0m. | Evening, 12h 14m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec. 16
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear their proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, DEC. 14.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," Mr. Frederick Maccabe, "The Happy Man," to conclude with "Eustache."
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... Open daily
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN ... Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other day days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 8th, amounted to 68,942, making a daily average of 11,490 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds

ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.

The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for

ONE PENNY.

In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
MRS. MATTHEWS
Respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of the latest Novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH DROGUETS,
and a variety of other New Textures for Morning and Evening Dresses.
Mrs. M. would also call particular attention to her present Stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks, Paramattas, Cashmeres, and Crapes, with every requisite for family or complimentary mourning, all of which have been carefully selected, and can with confidence be recommended.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.
His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
when visiting the Cattle Show on Tuesday last, was graciously pleased to select, from the stock of
FRIEZES
exhibited by
Messrs. BROWNE AND PAYNE,
OF SACKVILLE-STREET,
Several Garments of Irish Manufactured Frieze,
which obtained the First-class Medal from the Royal Dublin Society.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

THERE is a stereotyped form of reply exceedingly convenient to Government officials, but quite as inconvenient to those who address them. When an official is hurried, or out of humour, or dislikes trouble, or has formed his own views of things, and "hates to be worried," then "My Lords" simply acknowledge the receipt of the remonstrance, and the matter is supposed to be at an end. This mode of baffling a correspondent saves a deal of trouble to the official. He has not to examine the question proposed, or to give arguments for the rejection of a proposal, or to bind himself in any way. Simply to acknowledge the receipt of a letter is found to be not only singularly convenient, but uncommonly safe.

The acceleration of the mails between England and Ireland could not be carried out without the usual amount of blundering on the part of the Post Office officials in London. We have from time to time printed numerous letters from our correspondents respecting the inexcusable delay of the Scotch mails. Previously to the acceleration of the postal service, letters despatched from Edinburgh by the 6 o'clock p.m. mail were delivered in Dublin next forenoon at 11 a.m. Now, by the most stupid mismanagement, the Scotch bags containing the Irish letters reach Crewe Station precisely one quarter of an hour after the departure of the Irish mails from London! The effect of that "quarter of an hour" is to cause the post between Edinburgh and Dublin to occupy ninety hours, much more than double the time which the post between Dublin and London occupies. A letter from London may reach Dublin, and its answer may be received in London, within thirty-nine hours.

From the report of some proceedings which took place in the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday last, it appears that a corresponding delay takes place in the transmission of the mail from Ireland to Scotland. The merchants of Edinburgh complain of the inconvenience with just as little effect as the Dublin merchants.

Application was made to the Post Office authorities in Edinburgh, and a clear statement of the inconveniencies was laid before them. The Post Office authorities, through their Secretary, reply to the remonstrants, admitting that the Post Office service between Ireland and Scotland had been retarded to the extent of fifty hours: regretting that such inconvenience had occurred: and ending with the expression of a fear "that there "was little hope of any alteration taking place at "present." Nothing would be easier than to arrange that the North and South mails should meet at Crewe, and that the Irish mails to Scotland should reach Chester in time to catch the mail train there. If the trains were accelerated but one quarter of an hour, this "retardation" of the mails, and all the annoyances it brings, would be avoided.

But the Post Office officials in Edinburgh are just as powerless there to convenience the public as the Post-Office officials here are unable to prevent the scandalous disfiguration of Mr. Johnson's noblest architectural work. Dublin and Edinburgh suffer alike under the mischiefs of centralisation. Mr. Harrison, a member of the Chamber of Commerce there, addressed Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Postmaster-General, and, "beyond the usual acknowledgment "of the receipt of his letter, he received no reply to his communication." Fortunately, the period for the assembling of Parliament is rapidly approaching. Then, if the Irish and Scotch members will state the case in the House of Commons as warmly as it deserves, the postal communication between Ireland and Scotland can no longer be delayed by ninety hours, through the incompetence or indolence of an arrogant official.

CATO was plainly afflicted with monomania. No matter what the question was which the Roman Senators, arranging the folds of their togas, were to discuss—whether it was one regarding that aqueduct by the Capenian gate, or the drainage of Esquiliæ or of a canal to be cut through the Pontine Marshes, or of the new uniform for the *cohortes vigiliarum*—Cato always closed his remarks with *Delenda est Carthago*. In the sturdy old Roman there was something characteristic, and we admire him for this persistence, but we cannot admire a certain class of his imitators here. Scarcely a subject can be broached in the presence of a Town Councillor, or a Town Councillor's friend, which does not wind up with the stereotyped formula.—"We "hope soon to have water at high pressure, "with fire plugs, and an abundant supply of "hose." The other day, in consigning the fire-escape, so long buried in Kevin-street Barracks, to the Royal Irish Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire, the corporate officers closed the resolution of gift with the usual hope that "in a short time Dublin would be supplied with "water at high pressure, with fire plugs, and an "abundance of hose." On Tuesday last, at the North Dublin Union, some benevolent gentleman proposed that a fire-escape should be provided for the Richmond Lunatic Asylum and the House of Industry. It is terrible to think of a poor maniac with the fire around him or below him. There are in the House of Industry a hundred paupers unable to mount or descend the stairs at any time; what would be their fate should fire break out below? One would suppose that on a question of providing a fire-escape for the helpless inmates of these institutions there would have been no dissension, but here again the old stumbling-block meets us, and once more we hear the burden of the song, "We hope soon to have water at high pressure, fire "plugs, hose, &c., &c."

It appears, then, that there are actually some persons who have yet to learn that a fire-escape is for the purpose of saving life, but that water, "at "high pressure," is for the purpose of putting out fire. The stairs may be, and most likely will be, in all cases in flames before the fire is perceived. What possible service would a torrent of water effect for the unhappy being who may be half stifled on the third storey? It will be four or five years before this high pressure scheme can possibly be at work. It will give no consolation to those who may be startled during this and the following winters by the cry of fire to think, amidst the smoke, that in a few years hence Dublin will have "water at high pressure, "fire-plugs, and hose." This is on the supposition that the scheme will prove successful; but their high pressure scheme does not prevent destruction of life and property in Liverpool and Glasgow. In London they have the most powerful fire-engines in the world, and a plentiful supply of water always at hand, provided by private companies; yet London has 94 fire-escapes, and last week one escape was the means of saving seven lives before the engines appeared. It is not merely stupid, but positively wicked, to injure an earnest attempt to provide means of escape from fire, by dinning into the ears of the citizens on all occasions that if they will only wait patiently, and submit to read of, if not to suffer, horrible deaths for three or four years, Dublin will then have "water at high pressure, fire-plugs, "and hose." We may, perhaps, have these, but the fire-escapes will be quite as necessary then as they are now.

The *Times* on Mr. Smith O'Brien and French Invasion:—

It seems little short of a "bull" to attribute good sense and moderation to the counsels of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Yet candour compels us to own that his letter on a French invasion of Ireland, reprinted from a New York journal in our impression of yesterday, contains some excellent advice to the self-styled "national" party. Had Catiline lectured against conspiracy and inculcated obedience to the Senate, it could hardly have been a greater surprise to the young Roman malcontents than this letter will be to the "Irish Americans." No one can fail to see that it derives a deep significance from the author's own experience, just as a practical acquaintance with intoxication is a prime qualification for a Temperance orator. The man who now denounces Gallican tendencies as "in the highest degree injurious to the national cause of Ireland" is the same who in 1848 went on a deputation to the Provisional Government of France to ask its aid for the dismemberment of our Empire, and received from Lamartine a very unsatisfactory reply. Twelve years ago the *United Irishman*, the organ of Mr. O'Brien's party, was instructing the people in its "War Articles" how to blow up English troops by placing gunpowder in cellars under the streets, while vitriol should be poured on them from the roofs of houses. Now, the worst piece of Saxon oppression that Mr. O'Brien himself can point out is the reluctance of our Government to let Irishmen arm against foreign invasion; and his maturer judgment is exercised in demonstrating, by very sound and practical arguments, the folly of coquetting with French ambition. Mr. O'Brien does not, indeed, object to "appeals to French sympathy"—this would be too complete an abnegation of his former self—but he says distinctly, "I am not prepared to encourage—nay, more, I will do all in my power to resist, an invasion of Ireland by France." This attitude he justifies by reasons anything but flattering to the generosity of the French or to the capacity of Ireland for independence.

"France will never invade Ireland for the sake of promoting the interests of Ireland alone. I have read history as largely as any ordinary reader, and I cannot call to mind a single instance, down to the last invasion of Italy, in which France has acted a disinterested part in reference to national wars." If France invades Ireland, it will be, according to Mr. O'Brien, to wound England and to avenge Waterloo, and the grievances of the Irish Catholics will be but the pretext. The occupation, after all, would only be of a temporary nature; the English nation cannot be conquered by France; the rest of Europe would, in the last resort, interfere to prevent such a catastrophe; "a peace will be made with England, and one of the conditions of that peace will be the withdrawal of the French troops from Ireland. The withdrawal of that force will be tantamount to a delivery of the Catholics of Ireland to the tender mercies of the Protestants of the Empire," and a "century of disasters to Ireland" would probably ensue. Few, we apprehend, will dispute the verisimilitude of this prophecy, and the only thing required to make the warning still more impressive is the knowledge that just such a series of events has actually occurred in the history of Ireland. The patriots of 1798 flattered and aped the leaders of the French Revolution. They kept its festivals, sent addresses to the constituent Assembly, voted supplies of money to the Republican armies, established a National Guard who saluted each other by the name of "citizen," and openly solicited French intervention. Hoche's expedition, the result of these intrigues, was no mere feint, but a serious and formidable demonstration, thwarted only by the accident of weather. Humbert's army, small as it was penetrated far into the country, and had gained one or two considerable successes before it was overpowered at Ballinamuck. Another French armament destined for Ireland, was intercepted by our fleet. The sequel is instructive. When the terms of the peace of Amiens were published, and found to contain no stipulation for the independence of Ireland, many refused to credit it, and asked in despair whether the French, too, had become Orangemen. Such was, and such ever will be, the result of leaning on the broken reed of disinterested French "sympathy," and Mr. O'Brien need not resort to Poland for an illustration of so simple a moral.

If the prospects of a separate invasion of Ireland by France are no better than these, what, asks Mr. O'Brien, would be the probable fate of an Irish insurrection, supported by French troops, in concert with a simultaneous invasion of England? In this case he justly anticipates an "exasperated civil war" between the disaffected section of the Catholics and a party composed of all the Protestants and the loyal Catholics. A French force of 20,000 men sent over to Ireland, by way of a diversion, could not hold in check the adherents of English rule in Ireland. A desolating and internecine contest, characterised by all the atrocities of Irish warfare, would exhaust the country, and would end as the Rebellion of 1641 ended. A nation should know its own mind before it raises the banner of independence. Those revolts which have proved successful, such as those of North and South America, of the United Provinces, and of the Two Sicilies, have arisen out of an all but unanimous sentiment in the subject population. Intolerable misgovernment, religious persecution, the antipathies of race, and the arts of agitation, have often failed to produce a national movement where this was wanting. We leave it to those who are familiar with the Ireland of 1860 to judge of the feelings with which a project—not of Repeal, but of alliance with France against England—would be received among the Presbyterians of Ulster, or even among the farmers and tradesmen of the other provinces. "The views of France," said Lord Moira, in 1803, "will never be seconded but by a desperate and impotent rabble." If this was true but two years after the Union, and before the chief measures consolidating the interests of the two countries had been passed, Mr. O'Brien may well deprecate an appeal by these classes to the "egotistic and selfish" interference of France.

Not content with this, Mr. O'Brien warms to his work, and tells the American-Irish, who are known to be *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*, some home-truths. "The Irish people are encouraged," by the "French party," "to look upon M'Mahon as the future King of Ireland;" and it is with this motive, as Mr. O'Brien conceives, that the sword was presented to one who had "neither done nor suffered in the cause of Ireland." It is impossible, he contends, that any one acquainted with the proceedings and language of the subscribers should doubt that the presentation was "intended to be an intimation that "M'Mahon would be welcome here at the head of a French army." The O'Brien spirit rises against such a pretension. "What is M'Mahon? . . He is simply the agent of a military despot, and he dares not even accept the sword which has been offered to him without the permission of that despot." Mr. O'Brien alludes bitterly to the habit of "idle boasting on the part of a nation which, after all its vociferations and menaces, submitted servilely to the consequences of the ignominious reverses which we sustained in 1848," and recommends his countrymen to practise mutual forbearance and to seek redress by peaceful methods. Far be it from us to blunt the edge of these salutary rebukes and cautions by any comments of our own. We do not think it necessary to dwell on that most suggestive topic about which Mr. O'Brien is silent—the probable fate of Ireland under the Protectorate of France. Whether the licence of the Irish Press would be tolerated even by M. de Persigny, and how the levelling organisation of Imperialism would deal with the noisy fanaticism of Irish parties, it would be a waste of time to inquire. Half a century has passed since Ireland was in any sense an "oppressed nationality," and nothing remains of a question scarcely less vital than that which now threatens to shatter the American Union except a petty squabble for patronage and an empty parade of party emblems and processions. Persons who are old enough to remember the scenes of 1798 and 1828, or even the monster meetings of O'Connell, will not tremble at anything which may pass between the patriots of the Rotundo and Pius IX., or even at the M'Mahon sword. "*Contempsi Catilinæ gladios; non pertimescam tuos.*" The wrongs of Ireland are of the past, and with them is removed the true source of our weakness. In case of a struggle we should now encounter the partisans of disunion with clean hands. Henceforward it will be impossible to establish in Ireland what Mr. O'Brien calls a "sound national feeling," uniting Protestants and Catholics, "and based upon the sentiment of self-reliance," without at the same time strengthening the ties which bind the largest and best part of the Irish people to this country.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 12.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor for Oxford, at a quarter-past ten o'clock this morning, by a special train on the Great Western Railway. In attendance were the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Charles FitzRoy, Major Du Plat, and Baron von Westerweller.

The Duke of Atholl left town on Thursday on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Casle.

Lord and Lady Aveland have been entertaining a succession of visiters during the last fortnight at Normanton Park. The company has included Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Camperdown, Lord and Lady Lyveden, Lady Howard de Walden, Viscount Campden, Hon. Mr. Calthorpe, Hon. Mr. Ellis, Hon. G. H. Heathcote, M.P., &c.

Sir G. and Lady Broke Middleton have left Shrubland Park, where they have been entertaining a select circle of friends for several weeks, and have arrived at Broke Hall for Christmas.

Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart., and Mr. Otway Cuffe, R.M., have returned from Cork, to Lyrath.

Frederick Foster, Mrs. Foster, and suite, have arrived at 4, Fitzwilliam-place, from the Palace, Tuam, *en route* for their residence, Ballymascanlon, county Louth.

Samuel Alleyne, Esq., and Mrs. Alleyne have left the Royal Hotel, Malahide.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Lady Kilmaine, the Right Hon Miss E Browne and suite, Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart; The O'Grady, and Mr De Courcy O'Grady; Mr and Mrs Jones, Mr and Mrs Seymour, Mr and the Misses Putlands, Captain and Mrs G Putland Newberry, Mrs O'Brien, Rev Mr and Miss Day, Rev Mr and Mrs Price, Mrs and Miss Yeates, Mr and Miss Stephens, Mrs and Miss Fennel, Captain C Eccles, 4th Regiment; Captain F Eccles, 3rd Regiment; R MacDonnell, 81st Regiment; — M'Donnell, 12th Regiment; Messrs Henry, Fox, Grant, J Kearney, Ward, Kenny, Rice, Johnston. Departures—Lord and Lady Killeen, and family, for Killeen Castle; Lady Louth, the Hon Miss Plunket, Colonel the Hon C D Plunket, for Louth; Viscount Carlingford, for Kilkenny; Mr and Mrs Thomas Redington Roche, for Rye Hill; A P Stuart, Esq, for England; Mrs Hopkins, for Kilkenny; Mrs and Miss Shakerley, for England; R Bourke, Esq, for Limerick; Mrs and Miss Harvey, for England.

The Church.

We understand that an exchange is about being, if not already, effected between the rector of this parish, the Rev. C. Langley, and the rector of Kilworth, the Rev. Mr. Brady, who, we believe is brother to the Lord Chancellor.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The top stone has been laid on the spire of the new church of Gorey. The inside of the church is completely finished, the sittings have been allocated to the parishioners by the churchwardens, and in a few days all will be ready for the celebration of Divine service.—*Wexford Constitution.*

Thanks.

The Rev Loftus T Shire, for the following additional subscriptions, on behalf of the Rathmines Township, Dorcas, or Aid Employment Society:—Mrs Maclean and Mrs Palliser, 10s each; Mr James Pillar, Mrs R North, M G M, Mrs Thorn, Miss Thorn, Mrs A Parker, Mrs Wright, and C W (per Miss Crosdaile), 5s each; Mrs Armstrong, M Parker, Esq, Mrs Carroll, and Mrs White, 2s 6d each.

The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions in aid of the Special Fund for Water Troughs for Cattle, towards which a generous lady has offered £10, provided £20 more be collected before 1st Jan., 1861:—Mrs W S Trench, £1; Mrs Studdert, 10s; Mrs Harte, 10s; Mrs A Moffit, 5s. This leaves a sum of £13 still to be collected to enable the committee to embrace this generous offer.

The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals acknowledge the receipt of £1 from William S Trench, Esq, towards the general funds of the society; also, per the hands of A Moffit, Esq, £3 10s—viz., collected by Mrs A Moffit, £1 13s 6d; do. by Miss E E J Eustace, £1 16s 6d; and per Miss Doyne, J B Ball, Esq, and Miss Ball, £2.

From Mrs. Quseale to Rev. W. B Arkin, for £10 for the Dublin Providence Home. This sum was a gift from a Christian friend, who wished to express his gratitude to Rev. W. B. Arkin for ministerial visits during a long illness.

The Army.

Leave of absence is granted to Colonel Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery, to 10th March, 1861.

The gentlemen cadets belonging to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich have entered upon their half-yearly examination duties, preparatory to closing the establishment for the Christmas holidays. The usual assembling for the distribution of prizes will take place on Tuesday, the 18th instant, which the Duke of Cambridge, in his capacity of President of the Council of Education, has consented to preside over, and also to inspect the company under arms.

The Navy.

Letters have been received at Plymouth from the paddle-wheel steam sloop Hydra, 1, Commander Richard V. Hamilton. One dated November 27 states that the officers and crew were all lodged ashore in the Commissary House at Halifax, and that the ship was being thoroughly cleaned. Another dated on the 29th says that there were in all 19 cases of yellow fever and seven deaths, which occurred at sea. There were no fresh cases of fever after arrival at Halifax, but in consequence of over-exertion while attending to the sick, and in the performance of extra duty, several of the officers and men, including Commander Hamilton and Paymaster William J. Stevens, have been compelled to go into hospital.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Francis W. O. Grant has been appointed to a naval cadetship; Andrew Cornish promoted to second class assist.-engineer in the Miranda; Thomas Stewart acting third class assist.-engineer to the Cumberland as supernumerary; George Hurst, acting third class assist.-engineer to the Asia, as supernumerary; Michael Stewart Guy, second master to the Impregnable, as supernumerary and Edward C. Turmine, paymaster to the Scourge.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Christmas vacation commenced on Thursday, the 13th inst., and by the following (this) day the whole school will have taken their departure. The London and South-Western Company will run a special express train from Windsor on the first day, at noon, for the accommodation of the school. The holydays terminate on Wednesday, the 16th January, on which day the Lower boys are expected to return. On Thursday, the 17th of January, the fifth form return, and on the following day the sixth form arrive, when the whole school will will assembled. The state of the Earl of Jersey, one of the students, who has been dangerously ill, is, we are happy to state, improving. Her Majesty, who is godmother to this young nobleman, sends to the college several times in the course of the day to inquire after him. During the present half, a silver cup has been presented by the Rev. W. Wayte, one of the assistant-masters, as a challenge prize to be held by the most successful house at the game of foot-ball, and has led to most severe competition among the houses. Several accidents have resulted from the impetuosity of the players, the most serious of which occurred during the final contest for the cup, between Marriott's and Joynes's. One of the young gentlemen (Mr. Hope Johnstone), in kicking at the ball, brought his leg in contact with Mr. Whittock's knee so violently that the leg of the former was broken. The young gentleman was conveyed to his tutor's, the Rev. J. L. Joynes, on a hurdle, and a most serious compound fracture was found to have taken place. Mr. Ellison, surgeon, has set the broken limb, and the youthful sufferer is progressing favourably. It will be a considerable time, however, before he will be able to use his leg again. The victory, after all the hardly-contested encounters, in which the elevens of the different houses have battled like Trojans for the possession of the cup, was won by the house of the Rev. J. L. Joynes.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mercer's Hospital, on the body of a man, named Maurice Reddy, 52 years of age, who fell from a scaffolding on the previous day, in Mabbot-street, where he had been working. The jury found that his death was caused by a fracture of his skull and several internal injuries received by him in consequence of the fall. Verdict accordingly.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

ROME.

DEC. 8TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—Colonel Masi has evacuated Orvieto, which, it is said, will be occupied by the French. The enlistments for the new Papal army are being actively carried on. Half the Neapolitan army, which had taken refuge in the Roman territories, have quitted the country; most of them joined the insurrectionary bands in the Abruzzi. Many of their officers have joined the army of King Victor Emmanuel. Sixteen Bishops of the Marches, five of whom are cardinals, have protested against the presence and the measures of the Sardinian Commissioner in those provinces.

RUMOURED FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The *Moniteur* represents in large type an article from the *Morning Star*, which expresses the conviction that the Emperor intends to restore Parliamentary Government in France in a simple form.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Russia does not intend to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of M. De Froyton, its special representative to the Germanic Diet. The functions of that post will be confided to its Minister at Stutgardt. Many even of the secondary Powers have Ministers accredited to that Assembly, and from this proceeding of Russia it appears that the Great Northern Power no longer attaches the same importance to the Germanic Confederation as formerly.

THE CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

MARSEILLES, THURSDAY.—The Vectis, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 7 p.m. The mails left for London at 7-10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS HEAVY MAILS.

The Indus, with the above mails, left Gibraltar on the morning of the 9th instant, having been detained two days at that place by bad weather.

THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The mail (s.s.) Atrato brings 1,475,978 dollars in specie. She left St. Thomas on the 29th ult. The yellow fever had abated at Jamaica. The weather at Trinidad and Demerara was favourable for planters. At Barbadoes the crops were promising. Exchange, 30 days, 490 dollars. All was quiet at Chili. The Copiapo silver mines continued to yield well.

SOUTH AMERICA--MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Peru indicates an open rupture with Bolivia.

The United States Minister to Peru has demanded his passports.

Tranquillity had been established in Guayaquil. A severe shock of earthquake had been felt.

The commander of her Majesty's ship Cadmus had attempted to enter the city of Carthagena, but was refused admission. The Governor thought that he intended to attack the city, and ordered all the English residents to be executed immediately the first English shot was fired.

Business was dull at Valparaiso; specie scarce. A rise in the rate of interest was anticipated. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43½. Freights to England, 55.

CHURCH RATES.

The *Patriot*, an organ of the Nonconformists, referring to Mr. Disraeli's new movement on the question of Church rates, says that their abolition must now be made a Government measure, and asserts the Dissenters have it in their power to make this perfectly understood in Downing-street, and the end will soon come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANOVER, THURSDAY.—England has accepted the proposal of Hanover that the 3,000,000 of thalers for the redemption of the Stadt dues be distributed among all other States, except England and Hamburg, according to their maritime importance.

BERNE, DEC. 13.—In to-day's sitting of the Council of the States, M. Almeras, from Geneva, gave notice of an interpellation on the state of the question of Savoy.

VIENNA, DEC. 13.—Judgment was delivered to-day in the case of M. Richter, who was found guilty of the charge of having induced a public functionary to abuse his official power by corrupting General Eynatten. He was acquitted for want of proof on the charge referring to the bills of exchange, and was declared not guilty on all the other charges. The attorney for the Government recommended him to the favourable consideration of the court.

CARLSRUHE, DEC. 13.—Yesterday the representatives of the States on the bank of the Rhine assembled for the purpose of signing a convention by which the Rhine dues have been considerably diminished.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and Sir Arthur Elton have written to the *Guardian* newspaper declaring opinions adverse to Mr. Disraeli's recently announced policy on Church-rates.

15,000 men are engaged in the new lines for the defence of Portsmouth.

The *Times* publishes a leader and several letters on the overcrowding of cottages.

The incorporation of the Tipperary Artillery into the Royal Artillery is strongly objected to, in a letter in Wednesday's *Times*. It is a War Office measure, and does not originate with the Horse Guards.

Count Persigny has refused to name a Government candidate at an ensuing election for the department of the Puy de Dome.

The *Daily News* and *Herald* have leaders on the Leeds Reform meeting.

The new Turkish loan is quoted par to ½ premium, not but transactions have occurred, and the price is merely nominal. At Paris this morning the Three per Cents. opened at one-eighth per cent. lower than yesterday.

Letters from Manchester report the suspension of Muschlian and Company of that city, and also of Bradford.

The Earl of Aberdeen is worse.

VICEREGAL LIBERALITY.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has forwarded the very handsome donation of twenty guineas to the Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY, 212, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—A very able, elaborate, and highly instructive lecture was delivered at the last meeting of this society, held on the 10th inst., by G. F. Shaw, Esq., F.T.C.D., on "The Tests of Social Progress." The address was listened to with marked interest by a very crowded audience, and was frequently applauded. The chairman (Dr. John Ringland), Robert Andrews, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; Henry H. Stewart, Esq., M.D.; R. W. Gamble, Esq.; William Acheson, Esq., T.C., and several members of the society, addressed the meeting, and complimented Dr. Shaw on the great ability and research displayed in the treatment of the important subject of his lecture.

SHOCKING MURDER.—QUEEN'S CO., THURSDAY.—The neighbourhood of Mountrath was thrown into great excitement last evening, when it became known that a most revolting murder took place in the stables of Westfield, the residence of J. R. Price, Esq., J.P., agent to the Right Honourable J. W. Fitzpatrick. The victim was a well-conducted man, named Delany. His forehead was battered in with a sprang, which was found with blood on it in the stable. The poor man lived but an hour, and, when interrogated, exclaimed, "He did my job." It is also reported that he mentioned the name of his assassin. Be this as it may, a man named Clear was immediately taken into custody by the local police. A coroner's inquest will be held this day.—*From a Correspondent.*

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—On Thursday night, about half-past seven o.clock, a serious explosion of gas occurred at the house of Mr. George Horton, spoon manufacturer in the Aston-road, Birmingham, by which Mr. Horton was severely burnt. Mr. Horton heard an unusual noise proceeding from a water slide chandelier in the front parlour, and proceeded into the room with a light. Immediately afterwards a quantity of gas, which had escaped from the chandelier, exploded. The door of the room, with the stone work over the window, was blown to pieces, and the brickwork much injured. Mr. Horton was extricated alive, though severely burned.

BANKRUPTCIES THIS YEAR.—It appears that the bankruptcies gazetted during the eleven months ending November 30 number 1,141, being at the rate of 1,245 per annum. The average of the previous ten years has been 1,090, so that the rate this year is somewhat above the average. The number of bankruptcies gazetted in the Liverpool district this year has been 63, in the Manchester, 57; in the Birmingham, 185; in Leeds, 100; in the Bristol, 88; in the Exeter, 45; in the Newcastle, 34; and in the London 569. These figures are below the average as regards Liverpool and Manchester, and above the average in the other districts, more especially in the London and Birmingham jurisdictions.

GALLANTRY OF A PILOT CREW.—The *Northern Ensign* reports the following:—"We stated in our last that a vessel, supposed to be a foreigner, was tossing about the coasts on Tuesday, with her mainmast, &c., carried away, and evidently in great distress from want of a harbour to run to. Observing from Staxigoe the disabled condition of the vessel, and inferring from the flag of distress that assistance was greatly needed, five men formed the resolution of proceeding to Ackergill, a distance of several miles, and of endeavouring to reach the distressed vessel by means of one of the fishermen's boats there. This was soon after mid-day. After more than an hour's hard rowing, and just as darkness was coming on, they reached the vessel off Noss Head. The wind was blowing with almost hurricane violence, and a terrific sea, which often threatened to engulf the boat and her brave crew, broke upon them, at times completely covering the boat. It was with no ordinary difficulty that the pilots—George Bain, John Wares, Peter Gunn, George Manson, and William Bruce—managed to get on board the vessel, in consequence of her heavy pitching and the roll of surf. The vessel proved to be a Norwegian schooner, in ballast, with a crew of seven men, driven to this coast by the violence of the gale, by which they were overtaken on their voyage from France to Norway. According to the statement of the captain they had proceeded far on their voyage when overtaken by the storm. On the previous evening, when about 17 miles off Aberdeen, the vessel was struck by a huge wave, which threw her upon her beamends and shifted the ballast, which was thrown upon the cables, by which the crew were deprived of their use, and among other injuries sustained by the crew one of them had one of his legs broken. In this condition the vessel was tossed about for some time, the crew anticipating nothing but death every moment. Running before the wind and sea, they found themselves on Tuesday forenoon on the shelterless shores of Caithness. For four days none of the crew had ventured below, and when they were boarded by the pilots they were in a state of exhaustion, and were preparing to run their vessel ashore on the sands of Sinclair's Bay, where their escape would have been all but impossible. After a brief consultation, in which the captain committed his vessel to the charge of the pilots, they resolved to brave the terrors of the Pentland Firth rather than run any risk on this coast. They therefore ran the vessel before the wind, but she had not proceeded far when the foretopsail-yard was carried away. When off Duncansby Head the sea was terrific, and the strongest apprehension was felt that the vessel would founder. Still the pilots held on, and the schooner was in a few minutes bounding over the fierce waves of the Pentland Firth. Seldom, if ever, has a vessel in ballast crossed that Firth in such a storm. Passing Cantick Head in almost pitch darkness, and amid wind, rain, and surf, the danger was even more imminent than ever. At one time they found themselves within a few yards of the rocks, and imagined instant death was staring them in the face. The poor sailors, unable to render the slightest assistance, stood in hopeless suspense, till, after passing Switha, they were assured that the danger was over. By five o'clock they reached Stromness harbour in safety, after four days of the utmost anxiety, suffering, and danger. In a few minutes after the vessel was moored. Too much cannot be said in praise of the daring and intrepidity of these men. Their calling is always precarious, but the pilots who occupy the villages from Wick to Staxigoe never shrink from danger when their services are required."

THE SALMON FISHERIES.—Sir W. Jardine, Mr. Ffennell, and Mr. Rickard, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the salmon fisheries of England and Wales, concluded their inquiry into the Devonshire rivers at Barnstaple on Monday. Evidence was taken with regard to the Taw and its tributaries—viz, the Mole, the Bray, and the Creedy. The river Taw rises on Dartmoor, is about 50 miles in extent, and its tributaries have about the same extent of water. Their capabilities of producing salmon are excellent, and the spawning beds are said to be as fine as any in England. Formerly an immense quantity of salmon used to be caught in them, and Sir Bourchier Wrey, who is the owner of a fishery on the Taw, stated that in 1756, according to a record in his house at Tawstock, a salmon of very large size was sold at 1½d. per pound; and that his father used to let the fishery for which he now only receives £10 a year at £100 per annum. The causes of the decay of the salmon were attributed by the hon. baronet, by several anglers, and others, to the weirs, which prevented fish from ascending to their spawning beds; to the destruction of salmon fry by millers and others, bushels of these young fish having, it was stated, been used for manure; to the use of illegal nets, and of hutches; to the destruction of salmon in spawn, in the close days, and the old fish on their return to the sea from spawning. Large quantities of such fish appeared to be killed every year, and one weighing 25lbs., which was taken from a poacher last week, who was fined by the magistrates, was exhibited in court full of spawn. It was further stated that large quantities of these fish, packed in soap boxes, had been, during the past few days, sent from Instow, per the North Devon Railway, to a person in London, these fish being, it is said, sent to France for consumption, and also pickled for home consumption. The injurious character of the weirs, which are erected on the Taw and the Torridge, the latter being also a fine North Devon salmon stream, which was inquired into on the previous Saturday, was illustrated by Mr. Ffennell, who stated that on Sunday he visited one of these weirs on the Torridge, and saw hundreds of salmon making vigorous attempts to get over it, but could not. A simple contrivance, however, would have enabled all these fish to get up the river in ten minutes. It was asserted by several practical fishermen that, if these two splendid rivers were properly preserved and protected, salmon would be so abundant that it might be sold at from 6d to 7d per lb.; and it was recommended that the weirs should be altered by placing salmon ladders upon them, as in Ireland; that the fence days should be extended from October to May; that conservators, to be paid either out of public funds, or from funds derived from licensing fishing nets and other engines, as in Ireland, should be appointed; and that landowners and fishermen should combine to put down poaching and illegal fishing generally. It was also considered that the repeal of the present acts relating to fisheries, and the passing of one general Act of Parliament on the subject, would be of great benefit.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, took the chair on Wednesday. The paper read was "On Italian Commerce and Manufactures," by Professor Leone Levi. The author observed that a new era had at last dawned on the political and economical condition of Italy. Suddenly and unexpectedly had she risen from a state of torpor and hopeless depression to a living, energetic, and dignified assertion of her title to be favourably placed as to her nations of Europe. Most rich in productions, abounding geographical position, rich in her harbours, bordering in seacoasts with excellent harbours, population, in immense inland countries, and with a ... there was no the whole, intelligent and industrious, the 19th valid reason why Italy should not occupy in the 13th century a position at least as high as in the 13th and 16th centuries. The author gave a rapid sketch of the history of the commerce of the great Italian States of the middle ages, and then passed on to speak of the principal productions of that country in the present day. Its agricultural riches were considerable; in the South, the vine, the olive, and the mulberry were chiefly cultivated; but the system of agriculture, and particularly of irrigation, was less perfect than in the North. Silk was a most important product, the straw work of Tuscany, the marbles of Carrara, the mosaics of Florence, the various wines of Italy and Sicily, and many other products were worthy of attention. The industries of Italy were most varied, but they wanted growth and expansion. If all the States were taken together the author was of opinion that their imports would amount to about £30,000,000 and their exports to £26,000,000, with a mercantile marine of 700,000 tons. In the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods he thought Italy might ultimately excel, having plenty of water power, abundance of dye-woods, and great artistic skill. The author concluded by reminding his audience how much the world owed to Italy; how much she had contributed to the progress of literature and the arts. A glorious mission was now open to her new Sovereign; it was true that reforms, religious, moral, social, economical, and political, were needed, but if these were carried out in a vigorous and wise spirit, he had little doubt that Italy would soon occupy that high place among the nations to which he thought her fairly entitled.

NAVAL GASOMETERS.—One of Major Fitzmaurice's gasometers has been erected in the steam-factory at Woolwich dockyard by order of the Board of Admiralty, and was yesterday put into operation experimentally for the purpose of testing its availability for supplying the ships of her Majesty's fleet and the service generally with gas, in which case one of the gasometers will be fitted in the engine-room of each vessel, to supply the burners, fixed in the various compartments of the ship in a similar manner to that on shore. The cost of the apparatus when fitted is trifling when compared with its advantage, the price varying from £5 according to the number of feeders. The gas is termed "oleflant" gas, being made from any kind of oil, grease, bones, cocoanut, fat of every description, or even shavings, peat, wood, &c., and the apparatus may be managed with perfect safety by a mere lad, so extremely simple are its arrangements. The lights were pronounced of a greater brilliancy than the common gaslights, being at the same time free from smoke, and the flame was observed to be of a thicker and stronger quality, although the heat produced was considerably less. The gas will continue in use for a short time in the factory, experimentally, in order to obtain a correct testimony of its superiority, for their lordships' approval.

WHAT A VOLCANO CAN DO.—Cotopaxi, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1744 the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and in valleys of a thousand feet wide made deposits six hundred feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which in 1737 passed through Torre del Greco, contained 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; and, in 1794, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1679 Etna poured forth a flood which covered eighty-one square miles of surface, and measured nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoriæ formed the Monte Rossi, near Nicolosi, a cone two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810 was in motion, at the rate of a yard per day, for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lavas of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, were not thoroughly cooled and consolidated ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, anno domini 79, the scoriæ and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain, while in 1660 Etna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has thrown its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; it hurled stones, eight pounds in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed up 2,000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block of 109 cubic yards in volume a distance of nine miles, and Sumbawa, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles of surface, and out of a population of 12,000 souls only twenty-six escaped.—*Recreative Science.*

PURCHASE OF STAMPS BY THE POST OFFICE.—In order to afford facility for turning into cash the numerous small remittances now made in postage stamps, and thus to discourage the practice of sending coin in letters, the Postmaster-General has directed that the head offices of Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh, shall purchase postage stamps from the public, charging a discount of sixpence in the pound for the accommodation. This practice is now in operation at the head office in Liverpool, and postage stamps, provided they be not soiled or otherwise damaged, are purchased in any quantities from two upwards—at the postmaster's office, and at the money-order office, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m. The branch post-offices in and around Liverpool are not empowered to purchase stamps.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

e overtaken on their voyage from France. According to the statement of the captain sailed far on their voyage when overtaken. On the previous evening, when about berdeen, the vessel was struck by a huge threw her upon her beamends and shifted which was thrown upon the cables, by crew were deprived of their use, and injuries sustained by the crew one of his legs broken. In this condition tossed about for some time, the crew th ing but death every moment. Run- w nd and sea, they found themselves enoon on the shelterless shores of Caith- days none of the crew had ventured n they were boarded by the pilots they of exha ation, and were preparing to l ashore o the sands of Sinclair's Bay, ape would have been all but impossible. onsultation, n which the captain com- el to the cha ge of the pilots, they re- the terrors of t e Pentland Firth rather risk on this coa t. They therefore ran the wind, but t he had not proceeded oretopsail-yard was carried away. When y Head the sea wa terrific, and the ehension was felt that the vessel would the pilots held on, and t he schooner was es bounding over the fierc waves of the . Seldom, if ever, has a ve sel in that irth in such a storm. Passing Canis k t pitch darkness, and amid wind, danger was even more imminent than time they found themselves within a few rocks, and imagined instant death was n the face. The poor sailors, unable to ghtest assistance, stood in hopeless sus- r passing Swiths, they were assured that a . By five o'clock they reached our in safety, after four days of the ut- suffering, and danger. In a few minutes was moored. Too much cannot be said e daring and intrepidity of these men. s always precarious, but the pilots who ages from Wick to Staxigoe never shrink hen their services are required."

ON FISHERIES.—Sir W. Jardine, Mr. Mr. Rickard, the commissioners ap- ire into the salmon fisheries of England ncluded their inquiry into the Devonshire staple on Monday. Evidence was taken the Taw and its tributaries—viz., the y, and the Creedy. The river Taw rises is about 50 miles in extent, and its tribu- out the same extent of water. Their producing salmon are excellent, and the age said to be as fine as any in England. immense quantity of salmon used to hem, and Sir Bourchier Wrey, who is fishery on the Taw, stated that in 1756, record in his house at Tawstock, a salmon e was sold at 1½d. per pound; and that to let the fishery for which he now only year at £100 per annum. The causes of e salmon were attributed by the hon. veral anglers, and others, to the weirs, d fish from ascending to their spawning struction of salmon fry by millers and of these young fish having, it was stated, anure; to the use of illegal nets, and of e destruction of salmon in spawn, in the the old fish on their return to the sea. Large quantities of such fish appeared very year, and one weighing 25lbs. n from a poacher last week, who was gistrates, was exhibited in court full of further stated that large quantities of ed in soap boxes, had been, during the ent from Instow, per the North Devon erson in London, these fish being, it is ance for consumption, and also pickled mption. The injurious character of the e erected on the Taw and the Torridge, also a fine North Devon salmon stream, uired into on the previous Saturday, by Mr. Ffennell, who stated that on sited one of these weirs on the aw hundreds of salmon making vigor- to get over it, but could not. A ance, however, would have enabled all et up the river in ten minutes. It was eral practical fishermen that, if these two were properly preserved and protected, e so abundant that it might be sold at per lb.; and it was recommended that ld be altered by placing salmon ladders in Ireland; that the fence days should om October to May; that conservators, r out of public funds, or from funds de- nsing fishing nets and other engines, as be appointed; and that landowners should combine to put down poaching ing generally. It was also considered of the present acts relating to fisheries, of one general Act of Parliament on the e of great benefit.

ARTS.—Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S., e Council, took the chair on Wednesday. was "On Italian Commerce and Manu- rofessor Leone Levi. The author observed had at last dawned on the political and dition of Italy. Suddenly and unex- risen from a state of torpor and a living, energetic, and dignified title to be honourably placed as to her ope. Most favourably productions, abun- osition, rich in her productions, abun- s with excellent harbours, bordering d countries, and with a population, ex- lligent and industrious, there was y Italy should not occupy in the 19th at least as high as in the 13th The author gave a rapid sketch of the mmerce of the great Italian States , and then passed on to speak of the ictions of that country in the present ultural riches were considerable; in the e olive, and the mulberry were chiefly the system of agriculture, and particu- on, was less perfect than in the North. important product, the straw work of arbles of Carrara, the mosaics of Flo- us wines of Italy and Sicily, and many re worthy of attention. The industries ost varied, but they wanted growth and ll the States were taken together the pinion that their imports would amount 0,000 and their exports to £26,000,000, tile marine of 700,000 tons. In the cotton and woollen goods he thought imately excel, having plenty of water nce of dye-woods, and great artistic or concluded by reminding his audience world owed to Italy; how much she to the progress of literature and the s mission was now open to her new was true that reforms, religious, moral, al, and political, were needed, but if ed out in a vigorous and wise spirit, he that Italy would soon occupy that high nations to which he thought her fairly

ATERS.—One of Major Fitzmaurice's been erected in the steam-factory at ard by order of the Board of Admiralty, ay put into operation experimentally of testing its availability for supplying Majesty's fleet and the service generally h case one of the gasometers will be gine-room of each vessel, to supply ted in the various compartments of milar manner to that on shore. The atus when fitted is trifling when com- advantage, the price varying from £5 number of feeders. The gas is termed being made from any kind of oil, grease, fat of every description, or even shav- &c., and the apparatus may be managed ty by a mere lad, so extremely simple ents. The lights were pronounced of a y than the common gaslights, being at ree from smoke, and the flame was ob- thicker and stronger quality, although d was considerably less. The gas will or a short time in the factory, expect- er to obtain a correct testimony of its eir lordships' approval.

CANO CAN DO.—Cotopaxi, in 1738, ockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while zing mass, struggling for an outlet, ts awful voice was heard a distance of miles. In 1797 the crater of Tun- the great peaks of the Andes, flung ud, which dammed up rivers, opened n valleys of a thousand feet wide made ndred feet deep. The stream from in 1737 passed through Torre del 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; hen Torre del Greco was destroyed e mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 679 Etna poured forth a flood which one square miles of surface, and 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this oc- and scoriæ formed the Monte Rossi, cone two miles in circumference gh. The stream thrown out by Etna ption, at the rate of a yard per day, for the eruption; and it is on record that ame mountain, after a terrible erup- roughly cooled and consolidated ten vent. In the eruption of Vesuvius, he scoriæ and ashes vomited forth far e bulk of the mountain, while in 1660 ore than twenty times its own mass. own its ashes as far as Constantinople, ; it buried stones, eight pounds in , a distance of six miles, while similar d up 2,000 feet above its summit. jected a block of 109 cubic yards in of nine miles, and Sumbawa, in 1815, errible eruption on record, sent its a, a distance of 300 miles of surface, tion of 12,000 souls only twenty-six ice Science.

TAMPS BY THE POST OFFICE.—In order for turning into cash the numerous now made in postage stamps, and thus practice of sending coin in letters, the al has directed that the head offices of ester, and Edinburgh, shall purchase m the public, charging a discount of ound for the accommodation. This operation at the head office in Liver- tamps, provided they be not soiled or , are purchased in any quantity ex- —at the postmaster's office, and at ffice, between the hours of ten a.m. and ranch post-offices in and around Liver- wered to purchase stamps.—Liverpool

Correspondence.

DISTRESSED SEMPSTRESSES' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The near approach of Christmas reminds the ladies of our committee that the period has arrived for making our annual appeal in behalf of the Distressed Sempstresses' Christmas Fund.

Our institution is now so well known to the public that we need not enter at large into its claims for support, more especially as at present we are only asking for such a supply of small sums as shall enable us to give to each of our work-women, of whom many are old, and all are poor, the means of providing a Christmas dinner for herself and her family. We will not enlarge on this subject, although we feel sure that few persons would withhold the small donations which we ask, if they could but realise the amount of innocent gratification they thus ensure to a deserving, but much neglected class. Last winter our appeal received so gracious a response that, after meeting the expenses of the immediate object, enough remained to enable us to help, throughout the year, many cases of sudden distress, and to afford such timely aid, during seasons of illness, as secured the sufferers against actual destitution. Should our expressions of gratitude for the past seem not unmixed with "a lively sense of favours to come," we can only reply, that the generous kindness with which our appeals have hitherto been received, may well warrant the expectation that our friends will not be unmindful of our need on the present occasion.

TREASURER, D.S.A.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the matron at the Institution, 74, Grafton-street; or by the ladies of the Committee.

HOLIDAY ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to inform the mercantile community, and the public in general, that the principal ironmongers, at the request of their assistants, have kindly consented to close their establishments on Monday, the 24th inst. This is an example worthy of being imitated by all classes; surely one day at Christmas is not an unreasonable request?

On behalf of the assistants of the consenting firms, whose names will be found in the advertising columns of Thursday's paper, I beg to return grateful and sincere thanks for the boon thus afforded.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

AN IRONMONGER'S ASSISTANT.

P.S.—It is to be hoped that the few members of the trade who withheld their consent may be induced to close also.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

12th December, 1860.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I have read the several letters in your columns on the propriety of observing the day preceding Christmas as a holiday.

Now, I am not going to enumerate the beneficial effects of relaxation from labour, be it mental or physical. These are understood and admitted by all. The great objection urged in this case is, that many would be at a very material loss by closing their places of business on the day that most people devote to buying their usual Christmas presents; and, surely, this might easily be overcome by due notice being given to the public that business would be suspended on that day? But, if this would not meet the difficulty in every case, let all employers who would suffer little or nothing by the step (and they are, certainly, the majority) close their places of business, so that some of the hard-working men of this city might be benefited, if all could not.

The letters which have appeared in your paper having referred more especially to those in the employment of the merchants and traders of Dublin, I would now beg to call attention to another class (small, indeed, in numbers, when compared with those employed in some other departments of business, but) of by no means small importance to the well-being of the community—viz., the insurance clerks. Few have an adequate idea of the peculiarly irksome and laborious work of an insurance office; and, could the heads of these offices be induced to grant a holiday on the 24th inst., they would confer a great boon to those under them, without in any way causing inconvenience to the public or loss to the companies; for I know from experience that few, if any, ever think of insuring their lives either in the week preceding or following Christmas. And the companies (as well as the others who would give the holiday) would be benefited by the willingness with which their clerks would devote their renewed energies to their work, feeling (as I have no doubt they would) gratefully conscious of the kindly interest taken in them by their employers.

Knowing the interest you take in anything that affects the welfare of the people, I feel confident that you will reserve a corner for this in your justly-esteemed journal.—I am, your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE WORKING BEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—There is a very generally expressed desire on the part of the young men employed in the various large establishments of this city, that as Christmas-day falls on Tuesday, the Monday preceding should be given to them as a holiday by their employers, and thereby enable them to visit their friends in the country, so as to enjoy in the bosom of their own families the generous festivities of the coming joyous season. Considering that the young men would have from the Saturday evening to the Wednesday morning, it would be a real boon if their wish were gratified; and considering, likewise, that such a gratification would cost our merchants but the loss—it loss it could be considered—of a single day, I am of opinion that, backed by the powerful voice of the IRISH TIMES, the favour will be granted. A day between two holidays can hardly be considered a day of settled business, and it would redound much to their credit, and confirm the deservedly high reputation which our merchants enjoy for liberality, if they would kindly consider the subject, and even strain a point to gratify a most laudable and highly-to-be-commended desire on the part of their young men.—I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

A FRIEND TO OLD CHRISTMAS.

Dublin, December 13, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

27, Dawson-street, Dec. 13, 1860.

SIR,—I respectfully suggest the suspension of public business in this city on the 24th instant, for the following reasons—viz.:—

Firstly. That for business purposes, the Christmas eve of the humble classes will be Saturday, the 23rd instant, and the higher will have their Christmas purchases made long previously.

Secondly. That there are some hundreds of mercantile assistants in this city who cannot "spend their Christmas" with parents or friends, unless they may obtain leave of absence for the 24th.

Thirdly. A large number of employers are annually accustomed to give St. Stephen's Day as a holiday. Should they allow the three days, as now asked for, they will find their employees at their post on St. Stephen's Day this year, and thus much inconvenience to all parties would be avoided.

Already have some official authorities and industrial firms in this city consented to give the "three days' grace," and if the press advocates the measure, its extension will be general.—I remain, sir, yours, very obediently,

ANDREW ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Recreation," who ventured to appear in print this day, commences his wrathful letter by expressing all respect for "A Bookseller's Assistant," but the whole appears to me to be a stupid tirade of abusive jargon, which the writer, no doubt, thinks very clever, in support of his holiday scheme.

But, notwithstanding my "limited capacity," I confess I have no ambition to copy his style, and I am inclined to think that he does not himself clearly understand (nor, perhaps, any one else) what he means when he says "To him, indeed, the invigorating breezes of the country's balmy air would appear by his 'caligraphy' to be much needed!"

In my former letter I stated that, as the year 1857 was sought to be made a precedent for the granting of Christmas Eve this year for a holiday, it was no precedent, as in that year it was the day following the festival that was allowed.

Your correspondent concluded by observing, that we (in the style of the Three Tailors of Tooley-street) can well spare the hermit to ruminate over his books, and dispense his reading-made-easies to the "whining infants." It is something new to hear that reading-made-easies are dispensed to "whining infants;" but I tell "Recreation" significantly, that there are many who have reached adolescence who might spend a holiday most profitably in studying English grammar and composition.

Apologising for again trespassing on your space, and hoping the young men employed in our city establishments may succeed in obtaining St. Stephen's day—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BOOKSELLER'S ASSISTANT.

13th December, 1860.

POSTAL DESPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A great favour would be conferred on the public if the Post-office authorities were to give orders to all country postmasters to deliver papers to news agents at the post-office, immediately on the letter-carrier leaving the same—that is in all cases where said papers are regularly sent for. By granting the above favour many a subscriber would have his IRISH TIMES an hour sooner than at present.—I remain yours, respectfully,

A COUNTRY NEWS AGENT.

THE OLD HOOKER "REPEAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is the observation in the English *Times*—"Here is Repeal once more on its legs—but a day or two ago the rotten old hulk was supposed to be at the bottom of the sea, burying itself in the mud," one of your correspondents, who signs himself "Pat," thinks he has discovered a full-grown Irish bull, and says, "Who ever heard of the legs of a hulk? we have heard of a ship's head, ribs, sides, waist, &c., but never before of its legs." It is evident your correspondent is not that celebrated individual "Paddy from Cork," of whom we have so often heard, or I would say to him, Where are ye goin' so fast? Why had he been raised in that country, in the vicinity of Kinsale, or any other harbour frequented by fishing craft, he could not fail occasionally to have noticed some old hooker propped up by a couple of uprights, reaching from the beach to the chains one on either side, while the miserable beings belonging to her, decrepid and filthy, ankle-deep in the mud, were occupying themselves in scraping the foulness off her bottom, or nailing pieces of a worn out tin can or kettle over the holes in the old tub, fit only to be left to lie there and rot. Had he asked one of these men the names of those pieces of timber by which she was propped up, he would be at once answered, "They are her legs; and we are so often aground on some mud bank, or obliged to overhaul her, we always keep them by us." It was neither the honoured remains of one of those noble productions of man's handiwork which have made "Britannia the pride of the ocean" the writer of the *Times* had in view, nor of one of those of less assuming proportions that have been usefully employed in extending British commerce to every part of the habitable globe; but the remains of an old hooker, which never had a higher destiny than that of providing food for lenten appetites, and the metaphor is most pertinent. Repeal, like the old hooker, was once new, was adapted to its purpose—that of catching fish, and had a crew with an able master on board, most expert in the art of netting and hooking. The notes of the "takes" they had exhibited most successful seasons—all that swallowed their baits or swam into their nets were turned to account, even the smallest codlings were not rejected; but their most profitable takes were in what, in Pill-lane phraseology, are called "flats." All the hooker was capable of were tested by her then owners, until the fishing ground, becoming exhausted, the dry rot extending rapidly through her timbers, the master and some of the crew becoming addicted to intemperate habits, and falling out among themselves about the division of the profits, and danger being apprehended from keeping her longer afloat in her then condition, some timely sold their shares in her, others tried to do so but failed, the discovery having been made of their worthlessness, and ultimately she was abandoned where she last put in, at Crab Lake, near Clontarf, where she has been since settling down in the mud, and almost forgotten; but, as the *Times* observes, a day or two ago, the rotten old hulk was raised, and is now on its legs, some speculators, through sheer want of anything else to do, having taken it into their heads to try and set her afloat again; but their progress is futile. Billy Smith, who worked a few spells on her formerly, with John of Tuam, and two or three others of the carpenters at present engaged on Peter's bark, were asked to lend a hand; but they say she is not worth breaking up for firewood. Moreover, they excuse themselves on the score that their own vessel, being now so old and crazy, a little foul weather she fell in with lately not merely washed the paint off her, but threw her on her beam ends, shifted her ballast, carried away a deal of her top-hamper, with her flying kites, swept away her roundhouse, spoiled the greater part of her provisions, and cut out work for all hands, from the skipper to the cook's mate, minister, giving them as much as they can do to set her any way to rights, and keep her from foundering the next time it comes on to blow. Consequently the repairs of the old hooker are left to a few chopsticks who, although told they are not going the right way about it, are busy botching at her. But, bless me! what does she look like now on her legs? Nothing but the miserable remains of her former self—nothing so much as the mouldering skeleton, disturbed by some callous gravedigger after it had lain for a dozen years in its dark, dank bed, the form fleshless, the frame dismembered, the ribs fallen in, the hideous, sightless, brainless skull, in which the crawling worm has generated, rolled to a distance, but not more hollow than the project it is promised to give life, form, and direction to. Such is the old hooker, Repeal. How much time and labour will be expended in scraping the dirty skin off her? and the deeper she is scraped the weaker she will be made. How much oakum will it take to caulk her sides, now gaping like a horseback? how much pitch to pay her seams after she has been caulked? how much patching and piecing of her old planks will be required before she will stay afloat, if ever she is made to do so by the cobblers who have undertaken the job?—so much, that she will, when put out of hands, resemble, not a boat, but an old brogue, and have more "thievens" on her than an entire kishload of the latter. But they promise, when all is done, to make her look "nate," by giving her a coat of coal-tar and turpentine, with a blood-red ribbon all round her upper streak, and to re-christen her by the name of the Shan-van-voght. All will not do. She is rotten from the rail to the keelpiece. As a fishing speculation, the old hooker, "Repeal," will not pay; and, as to the idea of selling her under her new name, buyers have had their weather eye opened, and she is now too well known to find a purchaser. The metaphor in the *Times* is so descriptive that I shall never hear the word Repeal mentioned without thinking of the old hooker.

DHUNNATHA.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I was somewhat surprised to find, in an account given this morning in your independent journal, of a meeting of guardians of the poor of the North Dublin Union, held yesterday, the statement made by one of the "guardians," who is reported to have said, "He believed that if they had had twenty fire-escapes at the fire in Kildare-street, the same number of lives would have been lost," and that "he also believed that the people who were burned were smothered in their beds, and that they were dead before any escape could have reached them." This is following suit with what was said by a parishioner at the vestry meeting held in St. Mark's parish, on the 8th inst. The latter gentleman (a member of the Corporation, too), is reported to have expressed himself as follows:—"That in his opinion no fire-escape could have saved the lives of the three persons who were burned."

Now, sir, when people publish their opinions or conjectures at a public meeting they would do well to make sure beforehand that their statements are such as can be readily substantiated and incapable of being refuted. In this case I am prepared to prove (if necessary), from facts which I have learned from the best authority in this matter—namely, from the survivors of the fire—that the parties who were burned were not "smothered in their beds," and that therefore they were not dead "before any escape could have reached them." I am also prepared to show that, had there been a fire-escape within a quarter of a mile (as in London) it would have reached the burning premises in a very few minutes after the alarm was first given, and that had it been immediately on its arrival, reared against Miss Smith, the house-keeper's windows on the second storey, the conductor could have easily smashed in the sashes with his hatchet, and have lifted her out in safety. But there was neither fire-escape to save life, or water to extinguish the fire and save property, and as a consequence the fire was allowed to rage unchecked through the building until the poor lady could not approach the window, owing to the flames outside the house, while her retreat was in like manner cut off by the flames within. That she was awake her piercing shrieks, which were heard, as related in Mr. Hughes' narrative, but too painfully testifies. Again, with respect to poor Miss Dickson (who is described by all who were acquainted with her as a gentle and religious girl), she, I understand, slept in the same room with another barmaid, her bedfellow, who was saved. Mary Mullins also slept in another bed in the same room. It is stated that when they heard the cries of "Fire, fire," poor Miss Dickson ran, not knowing, between the darkness and terror, what to do, down the servants' wooden staircase, screaming. She was, I am informed, seen by some persons in the street rushing down stairs, covering her head and face with her hands until the flames caught her. Had there been a fire-escape there, and an intrepid man, she could have been rescued—badly burnt, perhaps, but still alive.

With respect to the other poor victim, Maria M'Evoy, she, it appears, slept in a room with some others who escaped; but while they were getting out she unfortunately rushed back to snatch some article of clothing to cover her shoulders. The attempt cost her her life.

Having now, I maintain, shown satisfactorily what good might have been effected had our city been provided, as it should have been years ago, with fire-escapes, let us hope we will hear no more remarks seeking to detract from the merits and usefulness of these invaluable life-preservers. It is important that, as a beginning, we should not be influenced by a "penny wise and pound foolish" economy, in getting any but the very best London fire-escapes, as in nineteen cases out of every twenty those suggested in the Dublin newspapers are in some instances impracticable, and in others absurd. A rope, if allowed to hang perpendicularly, would roast the inmates before the flames issuing from the lower windows. It could only be made available for drawing people up to the roof.

I trust the Dublin public, of all denominations, will cordially support the Royal Irish Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire. This appeal applies to every inhabitant, whether English, Irish, or Scotch—Protestant, Catholic, or Presbyterian, inasmuch as the three poor creatures who lost their lives was each a native of either country, and a sincere believer in those solemn and fundamental truths of Christianity common to each persuasion, and in which all agree.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

RES NON VERBA.

December 13, 1860.

Coursing.

COURTOWN CHALLENGE CUP.

The nominations for this sporting event are all taken (32), and amongst the names comprised in the list of entries are many first-rate lovers of the leash and owners of crack dogs. The coursing comes off in the neighbourhood of Kilcock, on the 8th and 9th of January. Ralph Westropp, Esq., has been appointed to act as judge, and the draw takes place at Sewell's on the 7th January, at half past 12 o'clock.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

DECEMBER.

Ward Union—Saturday, 15th, the Ward; Monday, 17th, Mayne; Wednesday, 19th, Eight-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road; Saturday, 22nd, Black-bull; Monday, 24th, Ballymacarney; Wednesday, 26th, Flathouse; Saturday, 29th, Six-mile stone, Ashbourne-road; Monday, 31st, Priestown Cross-roads—at eleven.

Kildare Hunt—Saturday, 15th, Halverstown—at eleven.

Meath Hounds—Friday, 14th, the Flathouse; Saturday, 15th, Headfort—at eleven.

Westmeath Hounds—Saturday, 15th, Gillardstown; Tuesday, 18th, Ross; Friday, 21st, Killynon; Monday, 24th Galston; Wednesday, 26th, Multifarnham station; Friday 28th, Mearescourt; Monday, 31st, Cross-keys—at eleven.

Palmerston Harriers—Friday, 14th, Coldblow Bridge; Monday, 17th, Newcastle; Friday, 21st, Confy Castle; Monday, 24th, Finstown Gate; Wednesday, 26th, Milltown; Friday, 28th, Moor of Heath; Monday, 31st, Permouth Gate—at eleven.

Mr Longworth's Hounds—Friday, 14th, Benown; Tuesday, 18th, Middletonpark—at eleven.

Clonardin Harriers—Saturday, 15th, Kilmessan—at a quarter to twelve.

Mr Biddulph's—Friday, 14th, Coolinarney; Monday, 17th, Mullacruagh; Friday, 21st, Blue Ball.

Rathdown Harriers—Saturday, 15th, the Beresford Arms; Tuesday, 18th, Celbridge; Saturday, 22nd, Corragower; Tuesday, 25th, Swords; Saturday 29th, the Beresford Arms—at twelve.

Killultagh—Saturday, 15th, Ballymacash; Wednesday, 19th, Upper Ballinaderry; Saturday, 22nd, Dundrod; Wednesday, 26th, Whinny Hill; Saturday, 29th, Smith's, Pitmeave—at half-past eleven.

Greenane—Friday, 14th, Ballykadoon; Tuesday, 18th, Gurtdrum; Friday, 21st, Donaskea Barrack; Tuesday, 25th, the Kennel; Friday, 28th, Capparattan.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—Friday, 14th, Newtown Chapel—at eleven.

Tipperary—Saturday, 15th, Harley Park—at eleven.

Kilkenny—Friday, 14th, Kilmanagh—at a quarter past ten.

Abington—Monday, 17th, Ballysimon Common; Thursday, 20th, Kilmurry Cross, Boskill; Monday, 24th, Abington; Thursday, 27th Killonan; Monday, 31st, Barrington's Bridge—at eleven.

ALCOHOLIC TESTS OF FRENCH WINES.

(From the *Times'* City Article.)

It is stated that the Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles, Montpellier, Nismes, Narbonne, and Beziers have again very recently sent pressing representations to the French Minister of Commerce on the scheme to come into force in this country on the 1st of January next of differential duties on wine by alcoholic tests. The President of the Association Viticole, of Burgundy, also summoned the committee to meet him at Beaune, for a similar object; and at Perpignan equal hostility is said to exist, as their wines would be taxed 140 per cent. more than those of Bordeaux. The following remarks on the question appeared in *Le Languedocien* of the 2nd inst. The English public will be amused by the stress laid on on the "liberal concessions" made by France to this country:—

"While expressing the highest admiration of the wisdom of the Emperor in overthrowing the barriers which prevented the introduction of the produce of the vine into England, it is impossible to imagine him to have been aware that owing to the manner in which duties are to be levied in that country, the great vineyards of the south will be placed under a most unexpected and unfair position in comparison with the light growth of the east and centre of our country.

"The English Government having decided on fixing the rates of duty according to the degree of alcohol, instead of, as we had hoped and supposed, at a uniform rate for all kinds, it follows that the very richness, body, and natural alcohol of the wine of Languedoc, Provence, Herault, Rousillon, &c., which would make them especial favourites in Great Britain, will labour under a most serious disadvantage in comparison with thin, light kinds.

"It is to be hoped the Emperor will not allow such a one-sided course on the part of our neighbours, especially when we bear in mind the liberal concessions which have been granted to them for the introduction of their cottons and other manufactures.

"We are glad to learn that this conviction and feeling has already become so strong that it is urged upon the Emperor by chambers of commerce and agricultural societies, and petitions are preparing to be presented which, we doubt not, will still more deeply impress upon his Majesty the serious evils resulting from the operation of the alcoholic test.

"It is satisfactory to learn that urgent representations have been made to the Government of Queen Victoria against this mode of charging duty, and we may therefore hope that the error which has been committed will be rectified."

THE ART OF AGRICULTURE.—A great deal has been written and said about the science and art of agriculture, but for practical guidance the whole thing is in a nutshell. It consists in these two rules—make the land rich, and keep the weeds down. If any person who tries to raise any plant will follow these two rules he will succeed, and if he does not follow them he will not succeed.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND, TO THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.

The Grand Lodge, in pursuance of their usual custom, address their beloved brethren.

Under circumstances of more than ordinary pressure and anxiety they fulfil their bounden duty.

Although, during the existence of the Orange Institution, efforts have been unsparingly used, by its adversaries, to vilify and damage the society, yet in no former period of its history have intrigue, clamour, and fabrication been more sedulously exhibited against it, by the enemies of the throne, the religion, and the integrity of the empire.

In vain, hitherto, have calumnies been refuted; in vain has the sound portion of the press vindicated the principles and conduct of our society. There are many who remember an accusation who are indifferent to its denial; while others, unprincipled and unabashed, unceasingly renew the process of falsehood and exaggeration.

There is, happily, a large number of sound-hearted and unbiassed persons who are not influenced by a prejudiced or designing opposition to a society whose commendation might, at any time, be found in the hostility and dread manifested towards it by the enemies of British rule and of the Protestant religion.

To such honest and independent individuals, we present our appeal for justice and support. We exhibit openly the laws and principles of our institution, and we claim a full approval of our identification with obedience to the laws of the land, with protection of property and life, and with the maintenance of civil and religious liberty.

Our principles have leavened the whole British empire. It is now a developed fact, that, wherever the flag of England waves, there are Orangemen to be found, whose great services, disparaged or forgotten at home, are not ungratefully remembered and recognised in our colonial possessions.

It is our hope that, under the Divine favour, truth must finally prevail with regard to our beloved institution. Facts must find, in time, their just delineation. A day must come when Protestants will awaken to a sense of their numbers, their rights, and their just influence. A desire to hasten that good time is ever present with the Orangemen of the Empire.

In connection with such an expected consummation, it is gratifying to assert that, ere long, it will be irresistibly demonstrated that the numbers of the Protestants of Ireland have even been designedly underrated; that their numbers daily increase by accessions from the ranks of Romanists; while the Romish population is also rapidly diminishing, from the decrease produced by emigration to other lands. From this joint action, it is evident that, in no very distant year, a majority of numbers must fall to the Protestants of Ireland.

The Grand Lodge cannot but trust to the good sense and love of justice which belong to their fellow-Protestants in England, for a righteous consideration of the claims of many Irish Protestants on behalf of their children. To deny to them sympathy, and to tolerate systematic rejection of their claims for educational support, is one of those unparalleled violations of justice which dishonour the State. What is granted to English Churchmen and Dissenters, to English Romanists and Jews, is perseveringly denied to those Protestants of Ireland—namely, aid on behalf of education, agreeably to the convictions of those who solicit such support. Without at present approving or disapproving aid thus bestowed, it must appear marvellous, in the eyes of all just men, that to none but to Irish Protestants is permission to instruct their children in God's Word systematically and invidiously denied.

Again, they look forward to the time when English Protestants will learn to trace many national disorders and disloyal demonstrations to the agency of those who are indebted for their education, at the College of Maynooth, to the ill-advised bounty of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Orangemen universally deprecate any aid whatsoever being granted to support a religion denounced by various prescribed oaths as unworthy of belief and dangerous to society. They further call attention to the passing circumstances of the day, when, from many ecclesiastics of the Romish denomination, unmistakeable hostility to the throne and honour of the Empire is openly manifested.

The Grand Lodge cannot but invite attention to the recent significant circumstances which have taken place in Canada. There, while marked favour and patronage were bestowed on parties not recognised by law in Great Britain and Ireland, a gross and indefensible insult was offered, by a servant of the Crown, to those who were legally recognised by the local Government; who were present to welcome their Prince at the earnest invitation of the local authorities; and who were assigned by them a distinguished place in the arrangements of the day.

Not only the Orangemen of Canada but the other Protestants of that great colony have arisen to vindicate their rights, and to denounce the infatuated individual who presumed to supersede the Legislature of Canada, and the rights of local authorities. It was, surely, a crime of no small extent to demand the withdrawal of those to whose loyalty and valour, only a few years since, it was due that Canada was not as widely separated from the British Empire as are the United States of America.

And most respectfully do the Grand Lodge of Ireland entreat the most decided support of all the right-minded members of the British Parliament, at the approaching time, when, if there be justice and honour in human minds, the insulted men of Canada shall be righted. It is due to them that their oppressor shall be visited with a sentence which shall spare her Majesty's subjects from such perilous experiments as those which might lead to the severance of what remains to us of America from the Crown of England for ever. The power which assumes to dispense with law has already had its warning, when it cost a sovereign and his heirs all claim to the chief rule in England. A subject who dares to compromise his sovereign is treading in the ill-omened steps of one whose story is ever illustrative of the folly which urges brave hearts to assert their liberties and their honour.

Thus we see how, at home and abroad, Orangemen have much to bear—at home, by successive legislation ever aiming at inflicting new restrictions; abroad, a new grievance has arisen, and such a one as puts all former ones to a distance, yet happily such a one as defies all ingenuity to palliate its gratuitous offensiveness and unmitigated imprudence.

A time may come when men of reflecting and honourable minds will look back on the history of these times, and admire the great forbearance and endurance of the Orange Society.

Assailed by truthless and exaggerated accusations; stigmatised and oppressed by an increasing accumulation of oppressive laws; witnessing the severest enforcement of every law which may curtail their liberty; beholding the silence and disuse of many laws which were professedly enacted for the protection of the national religion from the aggressions of Rome; such laws being treated as a dead letter; outraged by illegal Romish demonstrations; subjected to unrestrained public insult and assault; hearing treasonable speeches from the ecclesiastical and lay subjects of the Roman Pontiff—nay, day by day made indignant by the base appeal to a foreign ruler to invade and occupy our island; is it not to be admired that the Protestants of Ireland, and more especially the Orangemen of Ireland, are universally so patient and forbearing as they have ever been?

It is evident how few are the occasions wherein members of the society are accused of any serious or well-founded charge. Circumstances have arisen when, waylaid and surrounded by superior numbers, they have been constrained to defend themselves from the massacre which had been designed. But there is no record whatsoever in existence of any time when Orangemen assembled in public or in private (however great may have been the provocative), to conspire against the lives of their murderous foes.

Nor can they conceal from themselves the violence done to all justice when, as it sometimes has happened, Orangemen, having been assailed and driven to contend for their very existence, by a perversion of all known administration of justice, they who had been assailed are treated as assailants; the innocent are dealt with as if they were the guilty; and those who could not destroy them by ambush and violence, are invited to persecute them to prison and to banishment, by means of a public prosecution.

All this is hard to bear; and yet hitherto it has been patiently endured.

Our hope is in the omnipotent justice of Almighty God. Him our fathers trusted. By His blessing they endured until endurance was exhausted, and then came the day of deliverance and freedom. And so we aim not to exaggerate our wrongs, or to be less enduring than we have been; but we learn from the plain records of human history that wrong cannot be endured without peril to the unjust and protest from the wronged; without remedy now, or recovered right hereafter.

Our hopes are animated because recent despotic and unconstitutional legislation has aroused the indignation of many Protestants by no means previously sympathising with our earnest action. This is natural, and not without its suggestive consolation.

Our hopes are raised in behalf of our Romanist Irish fellow-subjects, when we have seen the wonderful proceedings connected with Italy's freedom, and with the heroic leadership of Garibaldi. The crowning glory of this great hero is found in his fearless appeal to his emancipated countrymen, when he proclaims that the enemy of the Gospel and of freedom is the Bishop of Rome. He has also appealed to Irish Romanists to free themselves from superstitious bondage. That Irish Romanists should see their way to religious freedom, to Gospel truth, and to such a mental and moral position as Protestants enjoy, is one of the dearest wishes of Irish Orangemen.

Our half-yearly deliberations are concluded. We have investigated our position, our resources, and prospects. We give thanks to God for our prosperity. Our vigilant central committee will not fail (during the interval which may elapse until our next meeting) to watch, faithfully, as they have ever done, over the interests of our institution.

Thus, if possible, more united, more resolute, and more awakened to our privileges and duties than ever, we abide by our institution, in all its laws, principles, and powers. It is more needed than ever; and to every suggestion from those who do not understand us, or from those who would supersede our usefulness for their purposes of aggrandisement, we say, in the glorious declaration of Derry's Defenders—No Surrender!

"Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you!"

(Signed) ENNISKILLEN, G.M.

Dublin, 7th Dec., 1860.

The East India Railway Company have notified their desire to borrow £1,500,000 in 5 per cent. debentures at par, redeemable in five years, with an option to the holders of demanding a renewal for a second term of five years.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO OXFORD.

OXFORD, DEC. 12.—For the first time since her accession to the Throne her Majesty has paid a visit to Oxford, although in a private capacity, inasmuch as it was understood that there would be no demonstration either on the part of the university or the city. The Prince of Wales who has been pursuing his studies here is about to leave this university, and it was generally considered that the object of her Majesty's visit was to testify her respect for the university, and her appreciation of the kindness and goodwill which had been evinced on the part of all classes towards his Royal Highness. The first intimation that her Majesty was about to visit Oxford was given on Tuesday evening, when it was made known that the Queen would arrive by the 11-25 train to-day, and that the services of the Oxford City Rifle Corps would be accepted as a guard of honour. Accordingly at this morning's drill it was announced by the adjutant, Captain Fane, that the corps would be required to assemble in Broad-street at 10-30. Bugles were sent out at ten o'clock, and at the time appointed nearly the whole of the corps assembled. They then marched, headed by the band, to the Great Western Railway station, in front of which they were drawn up. Shortly after his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at the station. Some thousands of persons congregated in the streets and at the station, and the reception given to his Royal Highness was of the most enthusiastic character. As soon as it was announced that the train conveying the Royal party was in sight everyone was on tiptoe of expectation, and, as the outside of the line was crowded with anxious spectators as far as the eye could reach, their deafening cheers communicated the fact long before the train reached the station.

Immediately on her Majesty's arrival the City Volunteer Corps presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duchess of Atholl, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Major Du Plat, and Baron von Westerweller, alighted, and, joined by the Prince of Wales, Major-General the Hon R. Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, proceeded in a carriage to Frewen Hall. The streets were densely packed, merry peals burst forth from the parish churches, and flags were hoisted from the steeples, public buildings, and private houses, so that the whole city presented such a scene of animation as we have rarely witnessed. After staying a short time at Frewen Hall the Royal party proceeded to Christ Church, where they were received by the dean, and paid a visit to the dining hall, cathedral, deanery and library. They next proceeded to Magdalen College, and visited the chapel and cloisters; thence to New College, where the warden (Rev. Dr. Sewell) and sub-warden (Rev. W. Austin) received the distinguished visitors, and escorted them to the chapel and dining-hall. The next place visited was the new University Museum, where Dr. Acland, the warden of Wadham College, the Master of the University, Professors Phillips, Walker, Brodie, and Price received the Royal party, and pointed out to them the chief attractions in this beautiful edifice, with which her Majesty was particularly struck. The public buildings next visited were the Bodleian Library, Schools, Theatre, and Convocation House; after which, the Royal party paid a visit to the new chapel at Balliol College, as well as the new chapel at Exeter College. At the latter her Majesty was received by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lightford, and the sub-rector, the Rev. W. Ince. After this the Royal party returned to Frewen Hall, and partook of luncheon. The inspection of the university buildings was then resumed, and a visit was paid to the Radcliffe Library, where the librarian, Dr. Acland, received the Royal party. The Taylor and Randolph Building was next visited, when the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, principal of New Inn Hall, one of the curators, attended. The Queen and her suite then returned to Frewen Hall, and shortly after proceeded in their carriages to the Great Western Railway station, where they found the City Rifle Corps again in attendance, and on her Majesty's arrival they present arms, and the band played the National Anthem. The Queen and Prince Consort, when they left their carriage, stood in front of the corps, and shortly after Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce was sent to the commanding officer, Captain Parsons, to require his attendance upon her Majesty, when the Queen was pleased to express to him and to the officers and corps her thanks for their attendance, and directed him to convey to every member of the corps how much she appreciated the compliment they had paid her, as well as the Prince of Wales, on his return to Oxford. The Mayor of Oxford (Mr. C. J. Sadler), who for the fourth time holds that distinction, was present, attended by his chaplain, the Rev. R. D. Hales, city lecturer, both at the arrival and departure of her Majesty; and having taken great pains in assisting in the various arrangements, was honoured by the special notice of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales. Soon after four o'clock the train left amid the deafening cheers of the assembled thousands. Her Majesty, we believe, was highly gratified with her brief visit. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and loyalty evinced in every part of Oxford by all classes.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, EDINBURGH.

A special meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday—Mr. Hugh Rose presiding.

THE IRISH MAILS.

Mr. Harrison stated that he had sent the following letter to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Postmaster-General, on the subject of the Irish mails:—

"My Lord,—I have most respectfully to direct your lordship's attention to the injury caused to Scotland by the recent change in the arrangement for the despatch of the Irish mails, the effect of which has been to delay for twenty hours the delivery in Dublin of Scotch letters, and the cause of a similar delay in the transmission of letters from Dublin to Scotland. Before the change letters despatched by the limited mail train from Edinburgh at six p.m. were delivered in Dublin next forenoon at eleven a.m.; but now the Scotch bags containing Irish letters reach Crewe only a quarter of an hour after the departure of the train with the Irish mails from London; so that the post between Edinburgh and Dublin occupies 90 hours, while that between London and Dublin only occupies 39 hours—a corresponding delay taking place between Ireland and Scotland. The Chamber trust that it will be possible to arrange so that the north and south mails should meet at Crewe, and that the Irish mails to Scotland should reach Chester in time to catch the mail train there."

Mr. Harrison stated that beyond the usual acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter he had received no reply to his communication. He brought the matter before the Chamber so that the weight of their authority might be added to any further communications which might be made.

Mr. Miller said that he had a considerable amount of correspondence with Ireland; and having been much annoyed with the change made upon the transmission of the mails, he had written a letter on that subject to the authorities of the Post Office at Edinburgh, in which, to make the matter as simple as possible, he stated that whereas formerly letters from Edinburgh and replies from Dublin to Edinburgh took about forty hours, they now took about ninety hours. He had received a letter from Mr. Abbott, the secretary, admitting that since the commencement of the new postal service between England, Scotland, and Ireland, the communication between Scotland and Ireland had been affected to the extent described by him. He expressed regret that the present arrangements put him (Mr. Miller) to inconvenience; but stated that as it had been found impracticable to carry out the improvements on the postal service between England and Ireland consistent with the former arrangements of the mail between Scotland and Ireland, he feared there was little hope of any alteration taking place at present. Mr. Miller concluded by saying that when bringing this subject under the notice of the Post Office authorities, it would be well to mention also the delay which took place in the transmission of the mails to and from Shetland.

The matter was then remitted to the directors to take such steps as they might deem necessary.

HUNGARY.

What does Hungary want? On the answer to this question seems in a great measure to depend the fate of the Austrian Empire; yet it would be difficult to find half a dozen Hungarians, selected promiscuously in the streets of Pesth, who would agree as to the objects of the present agitation. The time was when the concessions now freely accorded by the Emperor were only hoped for by enthusiasts and advocated by exiled patriots. They have lived to see the despaired-of programme all but realised, and still the national excitement is on the increase. At first the changes in the internal policy of the Austrian Empire were regarded with suspicion. Now few people doubt that they were made and will be adhered to in all sincerity. At first the revolutionary party derided the notion of anything liberal coming from a Hapsburg, and denounced the concessions as a trap. Now they have discovered that the Imperial programme falls very far short of their expectations, and they cry, all or nothing. The experiences of the present century ought to have convinced them of the fatal consequences of such a cry; and to have taught them how much more frequently the all is lost than gained when excessive demands are indiscreetly pressed. Yet it seems by no means unlikely that the Hungarians will reject the Sibyl's offer, and sacrifice real and present advantages for the illusory hope of a vague and unrealisable future. The tendency of things in Hungary is from bad to worse. Repeated attacks on the authorities, and affrays with the military, show a state of feeling which an unfortunate incident might easily kindle into insurrectionary action. But it is exceedingly difficult for Englishmen to ascertain any direct cause for the existing disaffection in Hungary, beyond the fact that the institutions of the empire are in the process of change, and that this period of transition is selected as a favourable opportunity by foreign intriguers and revolutionary emissaries for throwing society into confusion and bringing about the long-talked-of collapse of a great power. Up to a certain point the sympathies of every intelligent Englishman have been with the efforts of the Hungarians. Englishmen were indignant at the intervention of Russia. As a nation of freemen they felt for the people deprived, after 1848-9, of the self-government which they had enjoyed for centuries. As Protestants they resented the attack made on their common faith and the onslaught on the privileges of a free Church, in obedience to the dictates of Rome. It may be that Francis Joseph is only now reaping what he has sown. We are by no means disposed to underrate the suicidal folly of that anti-Hungarian policy which has been embodied in the prescription, "*Oportet facere Hungariam, Germanam, Catholicam, et miseram.*" But when Hungary has all, or nearly all, that she has asked for during the last ten years; when it is so evident that her influence in the empire is in the ascendant, and that she has the surest guarantees not only for the preservation of her newly-acquired liberties, but for their wide extension, we can only conclude that in her hostile attitude to the Austrian Government she is the unconscious tool of the foreigner, and that she is madly throwing away the very best chance she ever had of placing her national dignity and independence on a safe and lasting foundation.

What, in good truth, does Hungary want? Hungarian Conservatives would probably say that she has already freedom enough, and that the concessions still insisted on are incompatible with the safety of society and the existence of the empire. She has her Diet and her comitats. The advent of M. Schmerling to power secures to her, and every other province of the empire, a dynastic union on the basis of constitutional liberty. The Concordat is swept away, and religious equality is again an institution of her soil. Her municipal privileges are restored, and the whole system of centralisation is clean swept away. These are undoubted gains, and so they are almost universally construed; for in every considerable town we hear of demonstrations and *fetes* to celebrate the revival of the old national institutions, or the meeting of the comitats. Very shortly will assemble the conference at Gran, in which all political parties will be represented, and where the intelligence of Hungary will be left to decide on its own electoral laws. But there remain two measures necessary, it appears to satisfy, the national aspirations—the coronation of their King, and the restoration of their old frontiers. The latter cannot long be delayed, when Hungary has once taken the position which with moderation she has it in her power to secure. But the proclamation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary seems to us a matter of such urgent importance that we can only regret its postponement for an indefinite period with regret and apprehension. What the difficulties may be in the way of this crowning of the edifice of Hungarian freedom, we know not; but we are convinced that nothing that his Ministers could do would have half so much effect in removing disaffection as the appearance of a King of Hungary crowned in her own capital as a constitutional ruler. Only this step does not admit of delay. The enemies of Austria are actively at work. The great body of the Magyars may be loyally disposed, but the lessons of the revolutionary agents have not been taught in vain; and there is undoubtedly a tempest gathering amongst the slave populations of Eastern Europe which will severely test the energy and patriotism of all Hungarians. Now is the time for preparation. Let the young Emperor convoke the Diet and meet the storm as King of Hungary. We believe he will do more by these means to secure his hold and consolidate his power than by encountering revolution at any point by overwhelming forces. But to the Hungarians we would simply point out the solemn warning of their countryman, M. de Szemerf, who protests against the pernicious doctrine that the freedom of Hungary can only be won by the sword of the foreigner.—*Morning Herald.*

THE CELESTIAL CAPITAL.

Pekin, or Peking, the capital of China, now in possession of British troops, stands on a great sandy plain between the Peiho and one of its affluents, about a hundred miles from the mouth of the Peiho, and sixty miles south of the Great Wall which divides China proper from Mongolia or Chinese Tartary, where the Emperor is said to have sought refuge. The latitude of the Pekin observatory is 39. 54. 13. N., and its longitude 116. 28. 54. E. Though, after London, Pekin is the largest city in the world, having a population generally estimated at 2,000,000, very little, indeed, is known of it by Europeans, and statements as to its size and population must, therefore, be accepted merely as approximations to the truth. The statements as to the extent of the city are very various, but the best authenticated make it from twenty-five to twenty-eight miles in circumference. It is composed of two contiguous cities, and is enclosed by walls about thirty feet high, with a breadth at the base of twenty-five feet, sloping to half that thickness at the top. Square towers flank the walls at the distance of every sixty or seventy yards, and the sixteen gates by which the walls are pierced are each surmounted by a watch-tower, nine storeys high, every storey being pierced for cannon.

The most northernly portion of the city, called the Tartar or Imperial city, is in the form of an oblong square. In the centre of this part is the palace of the Emperor and Empress. It is surrounded by high walls about two miles in circumference, which are also flanked with towers, and faced with tiles of a yellowish hue. The form of this inner enclosure, called, "The Forbidden City," is a kind of square, and on each side of the wall there is a tower-surmounted gate. One of these gates, called the Meridian Gate, is reserved for the passage of the Emperor alone, and is by far the most magnificent of the approaches to the palace. Here the Emperor shows himself on occasions when he dispenses mercy to offenders, when he distributes presents to foreign Ambassadors, or scans the prisoners captured in war. At another gate, a fine structure of white marble, he receives ceremonial visits from his Court officers. The Emperor's private retreat, which is named "The Tranquil Palace of Heaven," none can approach without special permission. The great officers of State assemble here for Cabinet consultation, and here candidates for office receive their appointments. The walks leading up to the chief halls are paved with slabs of grey and white stone. Beyond the Palace of the Empress, which is also an extensive building, is the Imperial flower garden, laid out in beautiful walks, interspersed with lake, canal, and fountain, and with numerous shady groves, temples, and pavilions. These palaces, however, do not by any means answer to European ideas of a palace. "The buildings," says Sir John Barrow, one of the very few Europeans who can bear testimony from personal observation, "that compose the palace, and the furniture within them, if we except the paint, the gilding, and the varnish that appear on the houses even of plebeians, are equally void of unnecessary and expensive ornament. These buildings, like the common habitations of the country, are all modeled after the form of a tent, and are magnificent only by a comparison with the others, and by their number, which is sufficient, indeed, to form a town of themselves. Their walls are higher than those of ordinary houses, their wooden columns of greater diameter, their roofs are immense, and a greater variety of painting and gilding may be bestowed on the different parts; but none of them exceeds one storey in height. The stone and clay floors are indeed sometimes covered with a carpet of English broad-cloth, and the walls papered; but they have no glass in the windows, no stoves, fire-places, or fire-grates in the rooms; no sofa, bureaux, chandeliers, nor looking-glasses; no book-cases, prints, nor paintings. They have neither curtains nor sheets to their beds; a bench of wood or a platform of brickwork is raised in an alcove, on which are mats or stuffed mattresses, hard pillows, or cushions, according to the season of the year; instead of doors they have usually screens made of fibres of the bamboo." Outside this enclosure is what is named the "August City," which is about six miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls of about twenty feet in height. Here are the public granaries, the military depositories, idol temples, &c. In the outer city are the chief tribunals of the Empire, the National College of China, in which the whole literary activities of the kingdom are concentrated, besides various other educational institutions, an observatory, the buildings of the Russian Embassy, and the largest and most sacred Chinese temple in the city. It seems singular that foreigners should be permitted to dwell almost within the very precincts of the holiest place, but the Chinese have a supreme indifference about religious matters, and are quite ready to extol any form of religion. In the southern division of the city is concentrated all the trade.

The principal streets in Pekin are very wide, from 120 to 200 feet, are perfectly straight, and of great length, running from one gate to another. They are without pavement, and are as dusty and disagreeable in hot weather as they are dirty in wet. The streets branching from the main ones are narrow and dark—mere lanes in fact. The houses are usually built of brick, and are covered with tiles, and for the most part are as inconvenient as they are devoid of taste and beauty. The appearance of the city is as monotonous as a military camp. The suburbs of Pekin, as in the case of most Chinese towns, are extensive, some of them extending more than a mile beyond the walls. There are no lights in the streets at night, and, what is more strange in connection with such a vast city, there are no sewers, the dirt and refuse of every house being carefully preserved, to be sold as manure. This filth is carted away in small boxed carts to the gardens in the vicinity of the city. But though there is no filth visible in the streets, the smell arising from this plan is very disgusting, and is only in part sweetened by the use of perfumes and the burning of strongly-scented woods. Pekin is connected with the Peiho by canal, by means of which it has a great traffic. About ten miles from Pekin there is a large park belonging to the Emperor, in which there are several palaces. The northern part of Pekin was built or restored by Kublai Khan, and it was made the capital in 1421 by the third Emperor of the Ming dynasty, Nankin having been the metropolis prior to that time.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—In the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock, an action was brought by Mr. Williams, a sufferer by an accident which occurred on the Great Northern Railway in May last. The plaintiff, who is 38 years of age, is a flour factor at Liverpool. On the 30th of May last he took a first-class ticket in an excursion train from Liverpool to London. On the arrival of the train near King's-cross station, the guard, who was drunk and asleep in his box, having omitted in consequence to put on the break, the train, instead of stopping at the arrival platform, went through the station and into the street below. The plaintiff was very much hurt. The right side of his head was much contused, and he suffered from great numbness in the extremities of the body; his eyesight was injured for the purpose of his trade. He had at the time accepted a sum of money as compensation, but finding his injuries of a more permanent character than he at first supposed, he had applied for more. This was refused, and he consequently brought the present action. The Lord Chief Baron having summed up the case, the jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return, after an absence of half an hour, they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,200.

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your houses, lest the sun fade you carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other, and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half-an-hour of merriment around the lamp and firelight of a home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SIEGE OF GAETA.

GAETA, DEC. 8.—VIA MARSEILLES.—The bombardment of Gaeta has recommenced during the night shells reached several buildings, and even the hospital.

The Queen hurried from one battery to another encouraging the soldiers. The King insisted on her withdrawing to the casemates. The fortress of Gaeta energetically returned the fire of the Sardinian batteries.

ITALY.

PERUGIA, 12TH DEC.—The decree of the Marquis de Popoli, suppressing all religious orders, makes an exception in favour of some orders which have deserved well of the country. The same decree intrusts the Government with the charge of the religious treasury. The convents of Umbria have been closed, with the exception of several establishments to be converted into hospitals and schools. Pensions are granted to the members of the religious orders which have been suppressed. Rentes to the amount of 100,000 lire, are assigned in favour of some charitable institutions of Umbria. The surplus remaining in the religious treasury will be applied to religious works and public instruction.

PALERMO, DEC 8.—The Lieutenancy Council has officially demanded the maintenance of distinct laws for Sicily until the assembling of the Italian Parlament.

NAPLES, DEC. 18, VIA MARSEILLES.—It is asserted that England, France, and Russia have requested the King of Naples to cease the fruitless defence. It is announced that Victor Emmanuel has designated General Cialdini for occupying Rome in the event of the departure of the Pope. An Englishman formerly in the service of Garibaldi has been assassinated.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The 500 men who have proceeded to Alexandria, *en route* for China, and who were subsequently countermanded and had returned to Toulon, have again received orders to proceed forthwith to China *via* Suez. This is but an instalment of the force intended for that country.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Her Majesty left Claridge's Hotel last evening on her return to Paris. Her Majesty and suite arrived almost unobserved at the railway station. One of the directors of the South Eastern, with Mr. Eborall, general manager conducted her Majesty to a reserved first class compartment in the ordinary night mail train. The Empress was accompanied to the station by the Duke of Athol. The fact of the Imperial presence was not known until just previous to the mail leaving. As the train moved out a loud burst of cheering bade the august traveller God speed. The Empress was to sleep last night at the Pavillion Hotel at Folkestone, and embark this morning for Boulogne.

The Empress of the French embarked at Folkestone at 10 a.m. to-day for France.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO OXFORD.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor for Oxford, yesterday morning, by special train. On arriving the Royal party were conducted to Frain Hall, the residence of the Prince of Wales. Shortly after, the Queen, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, proceeded to view the different colleges. Some thousands of people gave her Majesty an enthusiastic reception. The Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of Christ Church had the honour of being invited to meet her Majesty at luncheon. At ten minutes to 4 o'clock the Royal party left. Her Majesty's visit was the first since her accession, and was understood to be a complimentary one to the University authorities, by way of recognising the attention paid to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The *Morning Post* authoritatively contradicts the report that the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt was to be solemnised in London during the ensuing season. The alliance will not take place till 1862, when the Princess will have attained the age of nineteen years.

MAIL NEWS.

The China mail, *via* Marseilles, is due in London to-day.

The Shanghai dates of this mail should be Oct. 22nd. Shanghai is the nearest mail-packet station to Pekin. The arrival of the mail at Marseilles has not yet been telegraphed.

THE PENINSULAR MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Alhambra, Captain Stewart, has arrived, with the above mails, 11 passengers, and £7,356 in specie. She experienced heavy north-easterly gales on her passage. She spoke the Ceylon, off Oporto, on the 8th inst.

The s.s. Hibernia, bound from London to Oporto, was lying in the harbour of Vigo, unable to enter the Douro on account of the bad weather.

The American brig Volante, the s.s. Britannia, 8 days from London, and several small ships, were also lying in Vigo harbour, windbound.

Her Majestys yacht Osborne sailed from Lisbon for England on the 6th inst.

The Channel squadron was to sail for England on the 8th inst.

THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY.—The Royal mail steamer Atrato, Captain Wooly, with the above Mails, arrived off Hurst Castle at 9-25. am.

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.

The prospectus was issued yesterday. The amount is £16,000,000, of which £5,000,000 is offered in London at a price which, calculating all allowances for interest, instalments, and the early operation of the sinking funds, is about equal to £53 13s per cent. According to rumour the contract rate to be raised by M. Mires for the Turkish Government is only £53 10s.

The *Daily News* says, the prospectus was received with indifference.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—Press shackles are still shaken in the ears of Persigny, and the clatter elicited by his manifesto is general all over the country. His magnanimous withdrawal of all existing records of warning under which various papers dragged out a precarious existence has only drawn down increased denunciation of the *avertissement* system, of which it is thus manifest that Government is thoroughly ashamed. In the *Debats*, Prevost Paradol, adverting to the British exemplar, and the line of argument struck out by Persigny, points to the publications tolerated in Dublin, quoting the Bedlamite ravings of Mitchel's *Irishman*, the more sneaking disloyalty of the Cullenite *News*, and the reports of priestly treason voided forth in the Rotundo, the Frenchman being quite unaware of the intense derision such convulsive contortions meet in Ireland, while the State physician, instead of repressing and driving back into each individual carcase the foul distemper lurking, rather encourages a favourable eruption of the virus.

By letters from Naples (Dec. 4) we learn that the announced tumult on the return from Rome of the local Archbishop Cardinal Riario was a far more formidable affair than previous accounts stated, and that a repetition of what occurred in Paris in 1831, when the palace of Archbishop de Quelen, alongside Notre Dame, was publicly sacked and the prelate had to fly for his life, was very near occurring, had not the national guard and some determined officers checked the multitude. It now appears that the numerous friars and even parochial clergy, who seemed to act as ringleaders, were actuated with an instinct of self-preservation, the suspension of the prebendaries at the Santa Casa for recognising King Victor having led them to apprehend privation of their clerical functions and consequent ruin, and being determine to take the bull by the horns, they in sheer self-defence struck terror into their supposed foeman. The desired result was obtained, inasmuch as the cardinal was forced himself to acknowledge the King's sovereignty.

The *Gazette de Cologne* denies, but other Continental papers affirm very positively, that Russia has moved a corps d'armee of 12,000 men to the frontiers of Hungary, with a view to repression. Prince Alexander Cousa's attitude in Moldo-Wallachia is put forward as the explanation of this step, but it is understood that if a second intervention of the Muscovite takes place on the south of the Carpathian mountains, it will not be the benefit or the interest of Austria.

An accredited agent of the projected Hunarian Legion has arrived in Paris, empowered to make sundry contracts for military stores, but the Paris tailoring craft seems to have the fear of an *avertissement*, the scissors of the Government Clotho haunting their vision like the airy dagger in Macbeth, and not a firm would undertake to make up the several thousand sets of picturesque Magyar regimentals required. The job has gone over to London, where not only the press but the tailor's goose is free.

It is not merely from the Danubian Principality, but from the whole expanse of Servia, and the hilly fastnesses of Montenegro, that aid and support is organised for Hungarian deliverance. When the Austrians occupied Moldo-Wallachia during the Russian war, their demeanour was so brutal and their arrogance so intolerable, that a strong feeling of vindictiveness is cherished by the population. The pretensions of Vienna to control the navigation of the Danube, and the unworthy manœuvres by which the Congress of Paris, which decreed it a free river to all Europe, has been practically set at defiance, has deeply irritated the mercantile interest; for this time it is really the wolf that muddles the stream higher up for the dwellers on the banks below.

Q.i profundum Danubium bibunt.

The speculative banker, Mires, has overshot the mark in puffing his Turkish loan, and gets a rebuke from this morning's *Moniteur* for stating that the French Government Commissioner sent to overhaul the Greek finances in 1853 was mixed up in this new scheme even remotely.

We have had in Paris the French judge of the Roman Rota (there is a Spanish and an Austrian assessor also in this tribunal), Abbe de la Tour d'Auvergne, whose mission is understood to bear on the question of episcopal appointments here. The Emperor is in no mood to yield the prerogatives of the Crown, or nominate for mitres men whose notion of Imperial duty in France is to carry fire and sword through Bologna, Perugia, Ancona, and the other unmanageable townships in Central Italy, for the mere glorification of Monsignori and the perpetuation of human misery. He has had enough of covert treason in episcopalis pastoralis.

The ticket-of-leave system, in cases of released murderers sentenced to the minor penalty of labour for life, is equally productive of social calamity here as with you. There is no doubt that one of these gentry was the performer in the late railway tragedy, and that the immolated judge had presided at his trial. Poinsot has sat on the Paris bench for the last 30 years.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday Evening.

The weather still continues fine, and now presents a somewhat more settled aspect than it did for several days past. A considerable amount of frost is now perceptible at night.

The first and second-class waiting-room at the end of the platform at the terminus of the Kingstown Railway, at Kingstown, is now re-opened, after having been painted and fitted up in a very comfortable and neat manner, and will prove very beneficial to the travellers on that line during the remainder of the winter months.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock, yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench, and heard a few unimportant cases, none of which were of sufficient public interest to justify publication.

KINGSTOWN GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 13, 1860.

SIR,—Having seen, in your excellent publication of to-day, a letter signed "Egbert," complaining of "Kingstown Grievances," and, among other things, of the want of church accommodation felt in this neighbourhood, I must beg permission to differ from him in this point, for it is well known to any frequenter of the churches in Kingstown that at this season of the year plenty of room can be obtained at the morning services, and in the evening the churches are half empty.

It appears to me, then, absurd to raise a large sum of money to build a church at Glasthule, and bring a clergyman there, promising him a stipend, to be contributed by the seat-holders, the amount of which would, I fear, fall far short of the expectations of the promoters, and, consequently, of whoever would undertake, on their representations, the post of minister.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN INHABITANT OF GLASTHULE.

IMPROVEMENT OF KINGSTOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Kingstown, 13th December, 1860.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the letter on Kingstown in your issue of to-day.

We have, as the writer truly says, a few house-owners here on the Town Commissioners who are regular obstructives—so much so, that they, by means of a hired mob, last year prevented a public reading-room and library from being established. They also opposed our having pipe water, though all the traders here signed in favour of it. The rate would be only one halfpenny in the pound sterling.

The footpaths are too narrow, they could be easily made 18 inches wider without any injury to the road traffic in George's-street, but there would be no need of making them wider if the commissioners caused the second or south side of George's-street to be flagged; its not being so at present causes ladies to walk entirely at the other or flagged side. I beg to recommend this to the commissioners, many of whom are respectable business men, anxious, I have no doubt, to give us, ratepayers ample satisfaction.

George's-street here is to us what Sackville-street is to you in Dublin, and in the year 1860 we have only one side flagged, and with ample means to do it.—I am, sir, yours,

A RATEPAYER.

DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth of the twelfth course of lectures to young men was delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, yesterday evening, by the Rev. O. T. Dobbyn, LL.D. The subject was "Madagascar and the Gospel." There was a pretty fair attendance.

The Rev. R. Hunter will lecture in the Rathmines School-house, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. A Revival prayer meeting will be held at the close of the service.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Mr. Jonathan Revell, the children's friend, has returned from his tour to Canada, and again commenced his labour of love. On Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., he had a very large meeting in Langrishe-place Methodist Chapel, at half-past 6 o'clock—Rev. Mr. Jones in the chair. After the meeting was opened the chairman introduced Mr. Geo. C. Betts, secretary of the Irish Band of Hope Union, who delivered an interesting address.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MARSHAL O'DONNELL.—The *Correspondancia* of Madrid, of the 7th, gives the following account of the attempted assassination of the Duke de Tetuan—"Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, as the Duke of Tetuan was leaving the Senate, a bystander wrapped up in a cloak approached him, and, presenting a pistol, fired at him, saying, 'Die, traitor!' A shorthand writer present, who was also a physician, at once examined the general's wound, and found that it was very slight. On feeling himself wounded, the duke exclaimed, 'Neither the African balls nor those of Madrid can hurt me!'" When the occurrence became known, the English and French Ministers, and other members of the diplomatic body, and a great many members of the two chambers, waited on the marshal to congratulate him. The assassin, after firing, ran off, crying "Viva la Reina!" but was pursued and captured. The assassin is the son of a schoolmaster in the province of Leon. Nieto Imaz entered the Central Normal School at Leon as a pupil in 1838; in 1841 he was appointed director of the school, and in 1847 inspector of primary instruction of the province of Murcia. At that period a serious derangement in his mental faculties was perceptible. He pretended to have discovered an electro-magnetic socialist conspiracy against the Queen. Thanks, however, to his patrons, he was retained in his situation, and in 1854 he was named inspector of instruction in the province of Madrid. He one day requested to appear before the Chamber, and there he again related his famous discovery, and accused the Government of doing nothing to save the Queen from electric threats. His madness being clearly proved, he was removed from his situation, and during the last six years has had no public employment.

THE NEAPOLITAN NAVY.—Discontent is said to prevail amongst the officers of the Neapolitan navy, in consequence of the decree which commands the adoption of the technical French martime language. Many resignations have taken place in consequence. The navy of the King of Naples has always been recruited from the Pyrrhenean and Adriatic coasts of Italy, whose population, to the manner born, has always furnished the best seamen of the Mediterranean, having a language of their own, which, so far from receiving from others, they have imposed upon the whole seafaring race of the South, even to those of Malta and the Eastern Spanish coast; and for this order to adopt a foreign idiom—one, too, for which they have no respect on their own sea—has been a terrible blow to their professional pride.—*Letter from Paris.*

The *Charivari* publishes a caricature, in which two Chinese mandarins are represented in the background in great affliction, while in front two French soldiers appear in the utmost delight at beholding a silver piece of 5fr. dancing about most joyously. "Ah!" cries out one of the soldiers, "that excellent 5fr. piece. Here, then, it turns up again. Who could ever have imagined that it would have found a hiding-place in China!" "Ay," replies the other, "and see how happy it appears to again behold its countrymen."

A bronze sword of the Gallo-Roman epoch was discovered a few days since, at Toulouse, under the road leading to the mill of Bazacle, not far from the ruins of the temple of Diana, which are still to be seen in the middle of the bed of the Garonne. This weapon, in good preservation, is long, has a raised part along the centre of each side of the blade, and the point is very sharp. The length of this sword (2ft. 8½in.) adds to its value, and it now forms part of the cabinet of Professor Barry, of Toulouse.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—"In society an affair which has occurred at the Cercle Imperial is the subject of much conversation. The cashier, or steward, I know not what is his right title, but a young man who kept a carriage and lived in grand style, has taken to flight, leaving a deficit of a hundred and some odd thousands of francs. This has caused great agitation in the club; some members say that the Committee of Surveillance ought to pay for not having been sufficiently watchful; others that the sum must be put down to the account of profit and loss."

A CHRISTMAS WARNING.—As many of us are blessed with the comforts of a cheerful fireside, of warm clothing, and of abundant food, we must not forget that in this huge town of London there are thousands and thousands of miserable creatures who are not so utterly and absolutely destitute that they will consent to apply for admission to the public workhouses, and who yet are suffering all but the extremities of human misery. Political economy bids us leave such unfortunate persons to their fate—humanity refuses to comply with the stern direction. Some persons are opposed to the granting of any relief save such as is doled out from the public funds; others of softer feelings are for giving almost indiscriminate relief. If we were absolutely compelled to make our election between the economists and the philanthropists, the more merciful course to the poor would probably be to cast in our lot even with the sternest devotees of the poor law. Should any such project as the one which has been talked about for the last few weeks ever take effect, it would do more to demoralise the poor of London, and to foster hotbeds of crime, than any which human ingenuity, misdirected, could devise. Let the vagabondism and idleness of the country once clearly understand that here in London food and shelter, and warmth, are to be found without labour, and the metropolis will soon be inundated with applicants for relief upon such easy terms. By all means let each of us give, and give freely, from our own abundance to the necessities of the poor whom we know to be deserving of such sympathy and assistance.—*Once a Week.*

BOOKS.—Read not to contradict and confute, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect E. M.'s superior Stock of first-class Goods—Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. &c.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. £2 each.
An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents, comprising
Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.
CHARLES MAYFIELD,
GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Son's.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 11, 1860.—M. T. des Sablons, an ex-director of a railway, has addressed a letter to the journals here, which, considering that there are now two mysterious murders, or deaths, while travelling in a railway carriage, to be accounted for, comes very *apropos*. He says that, until some important change, yet to be decided upon, has been effected in the carriages, tending to the security of the passengers, a large piece of plate-glass should be put between the compartments of each carriage, which, in case of danger, might be broken, and thus give an alarm. The idea is, no doubt, a good one, and, it is expected, will be adopted without delay on the French lines.

Two days ago the elections began in the three newly-annexed departments for the deputies to the Legislative Body.

A recent Hungarian journal gives the following characteristic mode of paying taxes, as adopted by a countryman when applied to for his taxes by the collector:—"He began by giving the official a blow on his head, which, he said, was for the poll tax, and another in the breast for the land tax, and a third in the stomach for the tax on consumption, finishing up with a general pummelling, as payment for the additional centimes." I wonder the scene was not laid in Ireland, as generally (and not without reason) every amusing scene or witty story is attributed to an Irishman.

Prince Napoleon gave a dinner party, the day before yesterday, at his beautiful Algerine villa, in the Avenue Montaigne, the salons of which are all fitted up in the Oriental style, with parterres of flowers and fountains of water. After dinner, M. E. Augier read his new comedy, "Les Effrontes."

A committee has been formed at the Conservatoire, of which Auber is the president, for the purpose of raising a subscription to aid in erecting a monument at Florence, to Cherubini, of which I have already spoken.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the Russian Government have turned their attention to repeopling the Crimea, and have already sent a number of families there.

The *Giornale di Roma* alludes to the great scarcity of bread and provisions at Rome. Some benevolent ladies there are getting up subscriptions, so as to purchase bread and sell it again to the poor at a very reduced rate.

Small steam rollers are employed now in the Champs Elysees, for pulverising the stones used in mending the avenue, instead of the heavy rollers, which required a number of horses to work them; the economy in adopting the use of steam is obviously great.

It is said Mr. Cobden intends going to Algeria for a couple of months for the benefit of his health.

The following communication is dated Paris, Tuesday evening:—

"It is only fair to M. de Persigny to mention the general impression that he will use his system as sparingly as possible. A fresh proof of his intention of turning over a new leaf is to be found in the decree which appears in this day's *Moniteur*, doing away with all the *avertissements* that have been inflicted upon the press since the last amnesty on August 17, 1859. During that period one newspaper has been suppressed, the *Univers*—one has been suspended for two months, the *France Centrale*—and 130 *avertissements* have been inflicted. The *avertissements* alone are done away with by the decree issued to-day. In the preamble of the decree M. de Persigny states that he has invited the press to avail themselves of considerable latitude in the discussion of public topics, and that therefore it is requisite to allow them as much independence as they can possibly hope for, whilst the organic decree of February, 1852, is not repealed. M. de Persigny is evidently in earnest, and from the comments of the *Presse* and *Opinion Nationale* this evening, it would appear that the papers are disposed to meet his conciliatory overtures in no unfriendly spirit:—

"After this last measure," says M. Neffzer in the *Presse*, "it would be ungracious to retain any doubts as to the real meaning of the last Ministerial circular. It is evident that M. de Persigny means that the papers should enjoy full and complete freedom within the constitutional limits he has assigned to it, and we think our contemporaries will take the same view of it as we do ourselves, although we cannot help saying that the present situation of the press is neither agreeable nor regular as long as the existing law subsists. As far as we are concerned, we will, on the faith of the declarations and measures of the Minister, consider ourselves free, and the first use we will make of this freedom will be to discuss the law which still regulates the press, and to point out its oppressive character. We will avail ourselves of it in the first place to point out an omission in the amnesty of this morning. That amnesty says nothing about judicial condemnations, two of which entail *de jure* the suppression of any paper against which they have been pronounced."

In the *Opinion Nationale* M. Gueroult writes as follows:—

"We are too interested in the question to praise this measure with the impartiality it merits, but we may be permitted, whilst expressing to the Minister of the Interior the gratitude of the press and our personal acknowledgments, to tell him that in our eyes this measure of conciliation derives additional value from the noble language in which it is framed, and that his appeal to the patriotism of journalists will not remain without an echo."

In spite of this general approbation, and without in any way questioning the sincerity of M. de Persigny, there are many, and I admit that they seem to me far more reasonable than the sanguine individuals whom these Ministerial concessions transport with joy, who steadily persist in thinking that, as long as the *regime of avertissements* is kept up, it is intended to have recourse to it, and who think that as long as offences are not precisely definite, the press will virtually remain under the control of the Government. M. de Persigny's honesty and sincerity places beyond doubt that he means to use the power of life and death he possesses over the press with the greatest circumspection, but what security is there that M. de Persigny's successor may entertain the same views as himself? So long as the papers continue to keep up a chorus of compliments, the decree of Feb. 17, 1852, will not be called into play; but what would happen, for instance, if the *Presse*, the *Siecle*, or the *Debats* were to echo the public feeling with regard to the Imperial policy in Italy—with regard to financial maladministration—what would be the result, for instance, of any journal repeating what is in everybody's mouth regarding the appointments made known this day of M. Bacciochi as superintendent of the Parisian theatres? By the amnesty the papers are simply placed in the position they occupied on the morning of the 17th of February, 1852, and the measure of liberty conceded to them bears a striking resemblance to that satirised by Beaumarchais—"I am told," wrote that champion of the press, when the press was far more free than it is at present, "that a system of liberty on the sale of all productions has been established in Madrid, which extends even to those of the press; and that, provided in my writings I speak neither of the authorities nor of public worship, nor of politics, nor of placemen, nor of public bodies, nor of the opera and other theatres, nor of any body having any belongings, I am free to print whatever I like under the inspection of two or three censors." Instead of "two or three censors" we are blessed in Paris with M. de la Guerroniere and a score of subordinate officials.

M. Prevost Paradol has a powerful article in the *Journal des Debats* on M. de Persigny's circular. Like all who have written on the subject M. Paradol praises the Minister's intentions, but denies his facts, and exposes his historical blunders:—

"Does not (he says) his Excellency make a sad mistake as to the present condition of the press in England? He says that in that country there is complete liberty for whatever is an advantage, or not dangerous, to the state, and negation of all liberty of attacking the state. If M. de Persigny has the curiosity to peruse the demagogical and Socialist journals of England, he will see, on the Queen, on the House of Lords, on the aristocracy, on the Parliament, and on property, theories and language which surpass, in folly and violence, anything of the kind ever published in France. There is complete liberty, or rather licence, for these miserable productions; they have no other enemy than the public indifference. We ourselves received for some time a journal well calculated to wound all the sentiments of religious England; it was called the *Atheist*, and once every week endeavoured to prove that there is no God. It is dead, but from natural causes no doubt, for we have never heard of any prosecution against it."

The writer then explains what, in his opinion, might be accorded to the press in France at the present time:—

"We should have desired for the French press (still regarded with suspicion by the country, we are free to confess) a law of some kind to place it under the exclusive control of the courts of justice, and definitively remove it from the administration. If the law of 1819, which was formerly thought so oppressive, appears too liberal, we should have hailed with joy the revival of the laws of September. Lastly, if all that was to be refused, we should at least ask for a truly indispensable mitigation of the present legislation—namely, a modification of Art. 32 of the decree of 17th February. The article declares the absolute suppression of any journal that has undergone two condemnations in the course of two years. An important and esteemed journal, the *Gironde* of Bordeaux, was condemned to a fine of 50f. for some irregularity, and afterwards to another of 500f. for some slight infringement of the law. In the latter case the article was a letter discussing the qualities of Bordeaux wines. The total of these two condemnations was only 550f., but their inevitable consequence, if the decree of 1852 be carried out, is the suppression of the journal. It appears to us impossible, even if the administrative jurisdiction established by the decree of 1852 be maintained, that the Government should not see the justice and necessity of modifying an article attended with such consequences."

The amnesty published this morning does not apply to the case of the *Gironde*, as you will have gathered from the remarks of *La Presse*.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following note:—

"In a letter addressed to M. Mires to several of the journals, the Marquis de Piceuc, Inspector of Finance in France, and sent on a mission to Constantinople at the request of the Ottoman Government, is designated as forming part of a commission charged to superintend the receipt of the revenues given as guarantee for the new Turkish loan, as well as the regular service of the interest and sinking fund of that loan. The Marquis de Piceuc, who had been at Athens for two years, went to Constantinople in May, 1859. His mission had nothing to do with the loan spoken of by M. Mires, and the Emperor's Government has not authorised him to accept the functions now attributed to him."

Englishmen residing in Paris will do well not to quarrel with their tailors. An English gentleman, of the name of Grant, yesterday brought before the Civil Tribunal an action against a tailor, named Ville, to recover 1,000f. as damages for a vexatious arrest. From what was stated, it appeared that Mr. Grant, who is wealthy, and has resided for some time in Paris, had his clothes made by Ville for about two years, and paid him regularly. Some time back the tailor took him a garment which did not fit him, and he refused to receive it; the tailor insisted that the fault found was unreasonable, and proposed to submit the article to the judgment of any tailor. Mr. Grant got angry, an altercation ensued, and the Englishman turned the tailor out of doors. Greatly exasperated, the tailor, on the representation that Mr. Grant was a foreigner, lived in an hotel, and might leave the country, obtained from the President of the Civil Tribunal an order for his arrest for the sum due for the garment. Mr. Grant was taken into custody, but immediately paid the sum claimed, and was released. In support of the action it was contended that, as Mr. Grant was well known to the tailor as a man of substance, and had dealt with him for two years, the arrest was unjustifiable; the tailor, on the contrary, contended that, as he lived in an hotel, he must be considered as having no fixed domicile, and that therefore it was warranted. The tribunal declared that the arrest "was a measure of excessive rigour, not justified by a legitimate fear of the disappearance of the debtor;" but that, nevertheless, Mr. Grant had not sustained any real injury, and that therefore no other damages than costs need be awarded.

A few months ago a strange case, having some analogy to the murder of M. Poinsot, occurred on the Paris to Mulhausen Railway. A gentleman was found lying senseless on the line between Zillisheam and Illfurth, near Belfort, and he turned out to be a Russian military doctor, named Heppi. Whether he attempted suicide, or whether an attempt was made to murder him, or whether when half asleep he stepped out of the carriage in the belief that the train had reached a station, has never been satisfactorily ascertained; and as he could not speak French no explanation was got from him. On the one hand the injuries he had received were such as might have been occasioned by his jumping or falling from the carriage; and, on the other hand, in the vehicle one of the cushions, stained with blood, was turned upside down, and a broken knife was found beneath it. But whatever were the facts of the case, it was said that a bag, in which were a number of Russian bank-notes and Russian and French coin was stolen from the gentleman. In spite of all inquiries made the affair continued enveloped in mystery. A few days back, however, an event occurred which seems likely to throw light upon it. The gendarmes of Ferrette, in the Haut-Rhin, arrested one Jud, a deserter from the 3rd squadron of the baggage train, who is under sentence to 20 years' hard labour for some crime, and on searching the man 13 Russian bank notes, the value of which was not known by the officers, were found; also some Russian coins, and upwards of 350f. in French money; also a sporting licence in the name of Jud, of Paris. This man was placed in the lock-up and chained; but in the night he succeeded in removing his fetters. Two turnkeys hearing a noise, went to his cell, but he knocked them both down, and rushing out fastened the door on them; another turnkey seized him, but after a desperate struggle he broke from him, got away, and has not since been found. To this strange story the *Gazette des Tribunaux* adds, that, in addition to the Russian notes and money, the man was in possession of papers belonging to Dr. Heppi.

NAPLES.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Naples, December 5:—

I had not very long posted my letter on Tuesday when I learned, at the office of the *Popolo d'Italia*, where I had gone to pay a visit to the editor, that a serious disturbance had taken place the previous evening at the Teatro Nuovo, one of the most popular theatres in Naples. Were it not for the circumstances attending it, a mere row at a theatre would be scarcely worthy of notice; but becoming, as it did, a display of the popular feeling and discontent, I should be wrong if I left it unnoticed.

The Prefect of Police, Spavanta—by the way, a most unpopular character—took it into his head that the peace of the town might be compromised, and a political manifestation ensue, if the singing of Garibaldi's hymn, which the audience at the said theatre always called for at the close of the performance, was not put a stop to. To effect this object he issued orders that the theatre should be closed on that night. His instructions to the manager becoming known, at the usual hour for opening the doors a large number of persons assembled, who, finding the doors closed upon them, speedily broke them open, and the theatre was soon occupied by a most excited mob. At this time an officer and party of Piedmontese soldiers appeared, planted sentries at the doors, and prevented all further ingress. The mob inside were then called on to disperse; a demand which was at once refused, with an intimation that the soldiers were not the persons to whom they would bow in submission. The row now began to assume a very unpleasant aspect, and the officer and soldiers to lose their tempers at the names they were called. Fortunately, the National Guard, who, in the absence of any regular police, have acted in that capacity, arrived, and at once called upon the officer in command of the soldiers to quit the theatre, as they were not charged with preserving the public peace. On the part of the officer, who, it seems, had his instructions beforehand, there was some demur; but the National Guard stoutly maintained their privileges, and insisted upon the officer and soldiers quitting the place. In this they were well sustained by the mob. Had the officer determined upon maintaining his position, the result would have been most serious, leading as it would have done to a collision between the two. Happily he did not so, but withdrew his men. This having been done, the officer commanding the National Guard pointed it out, and called upon the mob to disperse. Satisfied with the discomfiture of the Piedmontese, whom, from their insolent bearing the populace detest, the mob quietly dispersed.

The folly of this conduct on the part of the Minister of Police cannot be sufficiently reprehended. Garibaldi's hymn has become a sort of national air. The Garibaldian soldier sings it, the civilian and the National Guard sing it. Garibaldi to them is the *beau ideal* of a soldier; he is the man who won for them the liberty and the power they exercise, and who gave them the power they have exercised of choosing their own King. Surely this homage paid to the most extraordinary man of the day does not detract from that respect which is due to the Sardinian King, whom they themselves called to power. Why, then, does this imbecile of a police-officer desire to prohibit this manifestation of their feeling? or, in what manner does it detract from the respect they are willing to pay the King? For a reply to these questions we, in our position of true Conservatives, call to our recollection the days of Dibdin, the composer of all the songs connected with our naval superiority. Who ever thought of suppressing them? or the call for the "British Grenadiers?" It is not such songs as these, or of Garibaldi's hymn, that create revolutions. On the contrary, they contribute to excite a nationality which supports an honest Government. The singing of national songs, whether addressed to the subject or to the King, never tended to make a revolutionist of the one or endanger the safety of the other. Count Cavour should maintain a better order of things among his subordinates, and not forget that if he is obliged constantly to remind the King, his master, that he is a constitutional King, so also is he a constitutional Minister. He has raised the standard of liberty in Italy; let him beware, if he wishes to retain power, how he lowers it at the feet of that most despotic of all governors, Louis Napoleon.

The Marchioness of Ely visited the Hospital of St. Sebastian yesterday, and inspected that part of it where the English soldiers are. She very kindly presented them with a £10 note. The number in hospital is 35. They all speak in the highest terms of their treatment. Of the six men who were wounded four are still in the hospital, but are all doing well.

GAETA.

A letter of the 5th, from the Piedmontese quarter outside Gaeta, in the *Presse*, says:—

"It was only by way of experiment that some of the Piedmontese batteries of Monte-Portola opened fire two days ago. There were only 27 guns used, but from the damage done in the batteries of Monte-Orlando an idea may be formed beforehand of what the effect of the bombardment will be when General Cialdini shall open fire with the 107 guns which he is about to place in position. The artillery of the place replied with a very heavy fire, which has gone on increasing since the besieged were able to discover the works which the Piedmontese had executed on the side of the isthmus and beyond Monte-Conca. Our losses have, therefore, sensibly increased during the last four days. The hospitals, particularly that of the Borgo, are already full of wounded, and accommodation is being prepared for others."

A letter from Gaeta, dated the 4th inst., says:—

"The siege is becoming more interesting. The besiegers are showing more activity. Yesterday the Piedmontese received reinforcements from Naples to the amount of 3,000 men, and the Cavalli guns are all in position. I have been told that there are 80 of them. Shots are continually exchanged between the besiegers and the fortress.

"On Sunday last, shells of large dimensions were fired from rifled cannon. Many went over the batteries. One shell burst near the Orlando Tower, which is a long range. Four men were wounded. The Royal Princes visit the batteries in turn, and the King seems resolved to hold out.

AUSTRIA.

The following is from a correspondent, dated Vienna, December 8:—

The *Austrian Gazette* contains the following in reference to the last Ministerial crisis, which I recommend to your readers' attention:—

"Chevalier de Schmerling is to become member of the Cabinet. That is the most important event of this week. He is to receive the portfolio of the Minister of State in lieu of Count Galuchowsky, who, the day before yesterday, had asked for leave to retire. Till noon his Majesty's circular did not appear; but such steps were taken as admitted of no doubt of the appointment of the new Minister. The whole week had passed in negociation. H. von Schmerling had communicated to the Minister President his programme, containing principles indispensable for the development of sound statesmanship. The day before the Minister *in spe* was closeted with his Majesty for two hours, and in the evening he conferred with Count Rechberg. The bearing of the Ministerial change we have discussed before this. We hope that the new Minister of State will lose no time in placing his programme before the public, in order to dispel the greatest source of displeasure and public consternation. What renders the situation most oppressive is the uncertainty in the policy of the Government. No one knows what they truly mean, and what their real aims are, which creates some doubts in the public mind whether the Government have really any plan at all. The worst of certainties in the long run might be borne easier than uncertainty. At this moment the Government have no party, inasmuch as no one knows what their colours are. As soon as they have placed before the public something definitive and clear friends will gather round them, and their enemies will only contribute to tighten the bonds between the Government and their supporters. That which is most wanted is the issue of a Ministerial programme. It stands to reason that the ground on which Ministers must stand now is the diploma of the 20th of October. Its legality cannot be questioned. A new change would not only be fruitless but dangerous. This ground the Government must not forsake, neither must they allow themselves to be dislocated. They must cling fast to it; neither extend its limits nor allow it to be curtailed. Within the limits of its extent the largest field is allowed to the development of liberty, which is allotted alike to every nationality under the Austrian sceptre. Our Ministry must be Austrian, but it must be liberal. Then, and only then, can they expect to deliver the Empire from those dangers which beset it at the present."

SPAIN.

The *Correspondancia* of Madrid, of the 7th, gives the following account of the attempted assassination of the Duke de Tetuan:—

"Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, as the Duke of Tetuan was leaving the Senate, a bystander, wrapped up in a cloak, approached him, and, presenting a pistol, fired at him, saying, 'Die, traitor!' A shorthand writer present, who was also a physician, at once examined the general's wound, and found that it was very slight. On feeling himself wounded, the Duke exclaimed, 'Neither the African balls nor those of Madrid can hurt me!'"

When the event became known the English and French Ministers, and other members of the diplomatic body, and a great many members of the Two Chambers, waited on the marshal to congratulate him. The assassin, after firing, ran off, crying, "Viva la Reina!" but was pursued and captured.

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Breslau Gazette*, says:—

"On the 29th ult., the anniversary of the Polish revolution, several persons had ordered a funeral service to be performed in the Carmelite church of Warsaw. Everything passed off quietly to the close, when the persons present struck up a hymn in favour of the deliverance of their country and against its oppressors. The officiating clergymen vainly requested the parties to stop, and the organist ceased playing, but one of the persons present took his place and accompanied the singing. The same parties intended to meet again in the evening, but when they reached the church it was closed. They then illuminated the statue of the saint at the church door, and an immense crowd collected. The same hymn was then repeated, some persons kneeling to sing it. The crowd afterwards quietly dispersed, singing as they went a song of which the burden was, 'Poland is not yet lost!' There was no interference on the part of the police."

HUNGARY.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 7th instant, in the *Hamburg Borsenhalle*, says:—

"We have received to-day such serious news from Austria, and especially from Hungary, that we hesitate to publish it. In Hungary itself the Germans consider the explosion of an organised revolution simply a question of time, and we are informed that Venetia will not be attacked either by land or sea; that the Italians will know how to conquer it in Hungary. At Vienna a common action between the two nations is believed in. We are also informed that on the first indication of a serious complication, Russia will concentrate a great portion of her disposable army in Poland and on the Hungarian frontier, and that she will take position on the whole frontier line of that country."

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 30th of November says:—

"The present winter as yet does not appear to resemble the last, which was cold, but fine. At present we experience frequent variations of temperature, which are most dangerous in a climate like ours and on a soil like that of St. Petersburg, and for that reason we have much sickness among us. I must now tell you something of the Polish exiles. You may recollect that at the period of the Emperor's coronation some measures of clemency were adopted which were applauded by all Europe. Nevertheless, there were some exceptions made, on the grounds that there were certain men so compromised and, at the same time, such declared enemies of Russia, that it would not be prudent to permit them to return to Poland. The question has been lately mooted whether it would not be a proof of sagacity as well as of strength in the Government to grant an unlimited amnesty. Count Paul Kisseleff, Ambassador in Paris, and Baron Brunow, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, were charged to examine the question, and to propose a solution, inasmuch as the most dangerous exiles are said to reside in Paris and London. It appears that on their arrival at Warsaw, their views on the subject were different. No further amnesty has consequently been proclaimed. There are signs at present of great agitation throughout Europe. Even here the spirit of insubordination is manifesting itself among the youth of our schools. This spirit is not new; it has declared itself for the last two years in most of our Universities. The pupils in the school of Engineers, which is held in the palace where the Emperor was assassinated, were lately guilty of a serious act of disobedience. Our young nobility, sometimes very liberal in theory, cannot comprehend that those who are charged with their education should treat them as ordinary mortals. One of their professors, who is a German, and a man who understands his duty, would not yield to their caprices, but appealed to the General commanding the school. The General's remonstrance produced no effect, and he found it necessary to confine the pupils to the house, and to proceed to the palace of Tzarkoe-Selo, to make his report to the Emperor. During his absence 150 pupils, under the pretence of offering their resignation, quitted the school and returned home. The Emperor, who does not wish to break up the school, has recommended that the majority shall be treated with indulgence, but that ringleaders shall be punished. The young men in Russia are contracting detestable habits. In April last Count Schonwalof, Grand Master of Police, commanded that some law students who were drunk, and were disturbing the performance, should be expelled from the theatre. The students having heard on the following day that the Grand Master was going to Vassili Ostrov, had the impudence to meet him on the road and to hoot him. Count Schonwalof, who is a kind-hearted man, took no notice of them. Any other would have made a severe example."

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL.

The Anxious, Captain Cawthorne, has arrived at Hull from Balaklava, laden with guns and bones. Captain Cawthorne arrived at Balaklava on the 2nd of August, and left that port on the 2nd of September, and from him we learn that, having been over Cathcart's-hill, he was surprised at the high state of preservation which the graveyard was in, all being neat and in order, flowers also of various kinds being seen over the graves in every direction. Mr. Cawthorne visited many of the graveyards about Inkermann and Balaklava, and having previously heard of the reports of churchyard desecration, he was astonished to see the beautiful order in which the graveyards were kept. On entering the graveyard in which lie the remains of Captain Hedley Vicars, Mr. Cawthorne's attention was immediately attracted to the grave of that gallant officer, which occupies the most conspicuous position in the place. The headstone was in no way dilapidated, and the grave altogether presented as neat an appearance as is seen in our own cemeteries, and Mr. Cawthorne expressed the same opinion generally in respect to all the graveyards which he had visited. Colonel Gowan, a gentleman in every respect, and high in the estimation of both the Russian and American Governments, along with Captain Nichols and Mr. France, the owner of the Anxious, a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, but residing and carrying on the business of a merchant at Odessa, are the parties who have the charge of the graveyards, and as Colonel Gowan has been several times complimented by the English press for his disinterested attention to the graves of the English who fell in the Crimean campaign, it is quite evident that under his and coadjutors' superintendence no anxiety need be felt at home for the preservation of the graves of England's brave sons who so nobly died in their country's cause. Sebastopol itself yet bears (as it will for ages) the traces of the memorable campaign; roofless houses are to be seen in all directions, but the population is slightly on the increase. The only building which as yet has been restored by the Russian Government is the Admiralty building, which was only slightly damaged, the once fine hospital being still left in its dilapidated state, only tenanted by a few old Jews, who earn their living by going over the battle fields, digging up old iron and lead, which they sell, and upon which they have to pay a small percentage to the Russian Government. Of the renowned Malakhoff and Redan towers nothing now remains but shattered mounds, in which lie embedded several guns, dislodged by the allies, and where may be occasionally seen half-a-dozen men engaged disentombing the old cannon; and here and there in the trenches, or surmounting earthworks, may be seen live shells, which no person dare touch for fear of the havoc an explosion of one of them would cause, and there is a likelihood of their remaining there for some time yet. Captain Cawthorne was unknowingly going to pick a live shell up to bring home as a trophy, but was only too glad to leave it on being told by a friend that if he touched it it would explode. The population of Sebastopol and immediate district is between 2,000 and 3,000. Colonel Gowan is proceeding with his contract to raise the sunken vessels in the harbour, which he has now rendered perfectly navigable. He employs daily about 200 men, who, with his clerks, &c., occupy the naval arsenal, which was converted into a rendezvous specially for them. The operations connected with the raising of the sunken ships, &c., are on a large and grand scale, by the improved apparatus which Colonel Gowan uses, his principal divers being enabled to remain in 22 fathoms of water for the space of four hours; and though the operations have extended over four years only one accident has happened, and that was the drowning of one of the divers in consequence of one of the air pipes bursting under the pressure of the air which was being pumped into it. It is supposed that Colonel Gowan's operations will occupy two years more before the harbour is totally cleared. During Captain Cawthorne's stay at Sebastopol, one of the largest of the sunken vessels was raised, and a considerable portion of the iron which he has brought home was got up from sunken ships. Between 500 and 600 men, Russian and Circassian labourers, are daily employed at the four new patent slips now in course of construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Muir, who has the contract under the Russian Government for the construction of the slips, but they are being made under the direction of an Edinburgh firm. They are to be on a grand scale, and when completed will each be able to lift a ship of 800 tons burthen. The large fly-wheel in connection with each slip will weigh 10 tons. The chief characteristics of the Russian custom officials is by every visitor to Sebastopol noticed to be their extraordinary disposition of friendship towards those who give them good douceurs on the one hand, and their overbearing injustice and oppression on the other to those who are disposed to be less liberal towards them. On a man well bribing the officials, he may land all kinds of prohibited articles, whilst, if he does not give liberally, he will not even be allowed to land articles which are not prohibited. All English newspapers are strictly forbidden. The residents in Balaklava, who are Greeks, number only a little over 100. These, during the Crimean war, were taken prisoners and brought over to Plymouth, some of them in H.M.S. Excellent. They have by some means got back again, and they speak in grateful terms of the kindness they received in England, and express their love for the English people. Balaklava abounds with vineyards, some of them covering an area of 150 acres, and the soil is remarkable for its fertility. Of grapes, melons, and various kinds of rich fruit there are large crops, the vineyards being the only means of support the population of Balaklava have.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS IN LONDON.

(Before Mr. Justice Willes and a Common Jury.)

ACCIDENT TO SIR GEORGE HODGKINSON.

Hodgkinson v. Wilks.

The plaintiff in this case, Sir George Hodgkinson, was formerly sheriff of London and Middlesex, and he claimed damages in consequence of having been knocked down and seriously hurt by a Hansom cab, on the 25th October, 1859.

Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. J. Brown appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Murphy for the defendant.

The principal facts stated by the plaintiff's witnesses were that at ten minutes before four on the afternoon of the 25th October, Sir George was crossing the end of the Edgware-road, at its junction with Oxford-street. He was going eastward, and had passed the "harbour of refuge" in the middle of the crossing, and had got on to the last half of the road. It was raining and blowing at the time, and Sir George had his umbrella up. At this instant the Hansom cab was driven round the corner from Oxford-st. at the rate of ten miles an hour and one shaft went through Sir George's umbrella and struck him below the eye. He was thrown violently, and either the wheel passed over his left foot, or the horse trod on it. A policeman who saw the occurrence pursued the cab, and, having stopped it, took the number of the cab, 1,211, and the driver's number, 1,887. A ticket was also given by the driver which corresponded with these numbers. When the policeman returned Sir George was insensible, and was bleeding from the back part of the head and from the cheek-bone. He was taken at first into the New Inn, and afterwards to St. Mary's Hospital, where he remained for nearly two hours before he recovered his senses. His wounds were dressed by the house surgeon, and Mr. Lane, one of the principal surgeons, saw him next day. He had then only partly recovered from a concussion of the brain which he had suffered, but at his own request he was permitted to be taken home. Afterwards he was attended by Mr. Hands, his own medical man, who was of opinion that he had by no means recovered from the accident at the present time. Sir George himself said that he found great difficulty in attending to documents from confusion in his head since the accident, and that when he walked some distance he became lame from the injury to his foot. Mr. Hands' bill amounted to about £25.

The licence of the cabman, No. 1,887, was put in, and the document gave his name, William Moss, height 6 feet, eyes grey, and hair and complexion dark. The policeman was recalled, and he said that this description agreed with that of the man who drove the cab that caused the accident.

The defendant's case was, that there was no doubt that Moss was the driver who knocked down Sir George; and it was a fact that Moss had been in the service of the defendant, but he had driven a four-wheel and not a Hansom cab. Moss, however, left the defendant's service on the 17th September, 1859, more than a month before the accident, and went into the service of a cab proprietor, named Young, for a few days. Moss never drove a cab for the defendant after the 17th of September, 1859, and he was now dead. The man who drove the cab 1,211 on the day in question was named Mayhew, and his appearance was altogether different from the description of Moss. The number of Mayhew's badge was 6,645. It was suggested that Moss, finding that he had got into trouble, gave a wrong ticket, and that the policeman had taken the numbers from the ticket, and not from the badges of the driver and the cab as he believed. A gentleman from the office at Somerset-house said that he had heard of cabmen giving wrong tickets, though he had no personal knowledge of such a circumstance. Beyond the question of the identity of the cabman the defendant's counsel submitted that there was no proof of any negligence on the part of the driver, whoever he was.

In the course of the case a good deal of comment was made upon the fact that the action had not been brought until nearly a year after the accident.

The jury, after considering the matter for a couple of hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff. damages £25; but they added that they thought it was a pity that the action had not been brought sooner.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—WINCHESTER, DEC. 12.

(Before Mr. Justice Byles.)

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT.

James Johnson, aged 25, a private in the 41st Regiment of Foot, was indicted for the wilful murder of Owen Chipts, a sergeant of the same corps, on Sept. 29, at Aldershott.

Mr. H. T. Cole and Mr. Russell prosecuted; Mr. W. M. Cooke, at the request of the judge, undertook the prisoner's defence.

The prisoner was brought into the dock between two warders of the jail. He presented a wild-looking appearance, muttered frequent and unintelligible expressions, rubbed his hands together, and at first sight had altogether the appearance of a demented person. On being called on to plead, the prisoner, after some muttering and turning round in the dock, said, "Guilty not," and that he did not want to stop there. The learned judge having had a conference with Dr. Lyford, the medical officer of the jail, the case proceeded.

The facts of this painful case are these:—On Friday, the 28th of September, the 41st Regiment, quartered at Aldershott, went out for ball practice, each man being supplied with ten rounds; the day proved a wet one, and therefore only seven rounds were fired, the men retaining the spare ammunition. Next day, Saturday, the 29th, the prisoner was directed by Sergeant Chipts to clean the fireplaces; he did so, but said that he could not polish them; Chipts told him to go on with his work, on which Johnson rubbed a dirty brush over the fireplaces, and this caused Colour-Sergeant Penny to say he would confine him. Sergeant Chipts came in, and a complaint was made against the prisoner, who said he would sooner be put into the guard-room than threatened. Chipts ordered two men to take him to the guard-room. About eleven o'clock Johnson said that the colonel had given him twelve days' extra drill on Chipts' complaint. Before he went before the colonel, he declared, "If I get any punishment for this, I will kill some — before night." When he came out of the guard-room, he exclaimed, "I will make the ——'s head bleed before night." The prisoner's quarters were in the centre block of the permanent barracks, and after dinner Sergeant Chipts and Corporal Coles were playing at backgammon, seated opposite to each other at a table in No. 19 room. Eight or nine soldiers were present. Johnson was seen near his cot, where each man's rifle is kept, cleaning his rifle, and the water was distinctly seen to come out at the nipple—a clear proof that it was at that time unloaded, and without a cap upon the nipple. In about ten minutes the soldiers were startled by the report of the rifle, and Johnson was then seen just behind Chipts, having his rifle close to his side, above his hip, and the muzzle pointed towards Sergeant Chiptes' back. Immediately on the rifle being discharged Chipts jumped up from the form on which he was seated, attempted to seize Johnson's rifle, and said, "You villain, you have shot me." Coles exclaimed, "My God, I am shot." Both men died almost instantly of internal hemorrhage. The rifle bullet passed through Chipts, then through the body of Coles, struck and flattened itself against the wall, and finally injured the stock of a rifle, with the ramrod of which it came in contact. Private Mulchey seized the prisoner, and Private Morley took from him the discharged rifle. He was told that he had shot two men. His reply was, "Don't be afraid. I don't mean to hurt you, or any other man; I only meant it for one." He also said that he was sorry he had shot Corporal Coles. On his way to the guard-room he said, "I did not mean it for Corporal Coles, but for Sergeant Chipts." Police-Sergeant John Cox went to the guard-room to remove the prisoner to jail; he made no reply to the charge, but "acted drunk" when he got outside, and was obliged to be carried to the station, yet he walked into the cell all right, and made an inquiry how many were shot. At the coroner's inquest the prisoner said he had no ill-feeling against Chipts or any other man; that while cleaning his rifle he half-cocked it, and it went off accidentally; he did not know that it was loaded, and he was so surprised when it went off that he did not know whether he or any other man was wounded. It was stated that a rifle might be loaded without the use of the ramrod—the cartridges being greased and smaller than the bore, a slight tap of the butt end on the ground is sufficient to send home the charge. Assistant-Surgeon Abbott, the regimental surgeon, found that the ball had entered Chiptas' back and came out obliquely from the chest—death must have been instantaneous. Johnson joined the corps in the West Indies, where he had eighteen months' service and obtained a good-conduct stripe.

Dr. Lyford was called by the judge, and said that the prisoner had been under his especial observation ever since his admission to the county jail, both at times when Johnson had seen him, and at times when he could not, and he had found in him no symptom whatever of aberration of mind. The discrimination between real and feigned insanity was a part of medical studies. In his judgment the prisoner was when he first saw him, has been ever since, and is now of sound mind; but he was a person of exceedingly excitable temperament.

Mr. W. M. Cooke, in his address to the jury for the defence, disclaimed that he had had any intention to urge that the prisoner was of unsound mind. The prisoner's answer to this grave and serious charge was not that he did this fatal act while he was in a state of unsound mind, but that it was the result of sheer accident, for which he was not responsible. It was an accident, and not a design. He entreated the jury to lean if they could to the probabilities in favour of the prisoner.

The learned judge having summed up,

The Jury after a brief retirement returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Justice Byles assumed the black cap, and passed sentence of death in the usual form.

The prisoner, who continued to rub his hands throughout the trial, clapped them together once or twice as he was removed from the dock.

The Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles and other towns have again sent pressing representations to the Minister of Commerce against the scheme of differential duties on wine by alcoholic tests.

BANK OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held yesterday, at one o'clock—

HENRY ROE, Esq., governor, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

A dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ending 25th inst., free of income-tax, was then declared.

The Chairman said a sum of £500 would remain to be added to the rest fund, after payment of the dividend, out of the nett profits of the half-year.

The meeting then separated.

HIBERNIAN BANK.

At the close of the ballot yesterday, the out-going directors, James Fallon, Esq., 36, Arran-quay, and Wm Reynolds, Esq., Wood-park, Rathmines, offered themselves for re-election.

The ballot closed at 3 o'clock, when those gentlemen were declared unanimously re-elected.

Denis Moylan, Esq., Harcourt-street, has been elected Governor, and Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., Merrion-square, Deputy-Governor.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held yesterday, in their board-room, James'-street—

J. O. BONSALL, Esq., in the chair.

The other guardians present were—George G. Place, J.P.; Edmond Lawless, Cornelius Shannon, John Keogh, Andrew Rogers, John Draper, John Byrne, H. R. Gillespie, Simon Ledwidge, William Beasley, Thomas Dockrell, Doctor Wall, Captain Wall, W. B. Fottrell, Doctor Owens, George Sykes, Patrick Whelan, Maurice Connor, Thomas Franklin, George Austin.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining as per last return, 2,453; admitted during the week, 192; born, 4; discharged, 145; died, 16; remaining on Saturday, the 8th inst., 2,488; of these 1,199 were sick and infirm; 488 healthy adults; 556 healthy children; 245 aged and healthy. Total, 2,488.

After transacting the usual routine business the board adjourned.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

O'Loughlin v. Bergin.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The nature of the action has already been fully laid before our readers.

Mr. William Sidney addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., replied for the plaintiff, and

The Lord Chief Baron charged the jury at considerable length. His lordship brought under their consideration the issues they had to deal with—whether the defendant had entered into the alleged agreement; whether, a consent having been entered into, the defendant had promised not to give up the decree till the account had been settled; whether the consent contained the stipulations alleged; and whether, in violation of his promise, he had caused the decree to be issued. This decree was in the defendant's office, and was given out to the bailiff by his clerk. The demand amounted to £14 5s, and the goods sold at the auction under the seizure realised £42, and goods to the value of £6 were not made the subject of sale. If, notwithstanding the alleged undertaking that the defendant would not issue the writ except under certain circumstances, he left it in his office in such a way that, according to the practice of his clerks, it would be given to the bailiff, then it was evident the defendant had caused the decree to be executed, and, no matter what evidence there might be to prove the defendant's ignorance of its having been issued, still the reasonable inference was, that the decree had been left in the office by a person who was acquainted with its practice, with the intention that it should be given to the bailiff to have it executed. If the jury found that this was the act of the defendant, he would be at liberty to apply to the court above to set that finding aside. The defendant had denied the existence of any such contract as that alleged, and averred that, even had there been such a document, the plaintiff had neglected to come forward to settle the account within a reasonable time, though frequently called upon to do so. The learned Chief Baron then proceeded to read certain portions of the evidence which he considered essential for the jury's consideration.

At seven o'clock they came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Plaintiff's counsel—Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C.; Mr. Charles Rollestone, Q.C.; and Mr. Richard Dowse. Defendant's counsel—Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. William Sidney.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Honourable Judge Keatinge, and a Special Jury.)

Newton v. Newton.

At the sitting of the court, yesterday morning, the hearing of this case was resumed.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., who appeared for Philip Jocelyn Newton, the heir-at-law, addressed the jury—He said that the question he had to discuss was whether Mr. Newton did or did not die intestate. Mr. Walsh, in his address on the previous evening, appeared to be rather fresh from college, when he thought that the question to be determined could be reduced to a mere syllogism, or to the precision of an algebraical equation. He asked them whether it was credible that Mr Newton desired to die intestate, he who had manifested all his life the strongest disposition to die, having made a will? But he forgot to tell them that a man may have the strongest desire to die with a will, and may have taken every precaution to make one, and yet, with all that disposition, it might so happen that he should die intestate. It was said by one of the opposite counsel that people could make wills in this country from the time of the Norman Conquest down, but that was not a fact. For a long time after that event it was not in the power of any one to make a will bequeathing a single acre of land; and the concession upon that head was one of the greatest steps made in the progress of civilisation. It was only when the old feudal power was completely broken down by Henry VII., and by his successors, that that power was granted generally to the people of this kingdom to make wills devising landed property; though, be admitted, that such a power had previously been granted to certain favoured parties and localities—and, moreover, at this moment the people of this kingdom were the only people in existence who possess that power. Even in America, with all its boasted freedom, a man could not do what he liked with his own property on his deathbed. To a considerable extent, the law in that country made a will for a man, and did not allow him to dispose of his property fully, or without restriction. It was only in the United Kingdom that that liberty was enjoyed. Very soon, however, after that privilege was granted to our ancestors it was found out that it was likely to be abused and subject to gross frauds, because as men usually made wills in the last hours of their lives, their judgment was weak, and they were then liable to be taken advantage of and circumvented. The consequence was, that the power originally granted was restricted by the Legislature—that is to say, it required that wills should be executed with certain formalities, as, for instance, in the presence of three credible witnesses, who should subscribe their names to the document in the presence of the testator and of each other. That was the requirement of the law down to 1838, but, it was then held that such a requirement led to inconvenience, and it was enacted that two witnesses should be deemed sufficient. But, notwithstanding that this is the law, that it is generally known to be such, and that a party may have the strongest desire, as manifested throughout his life by his conversations and his acts, to die with a will, still that intention and desire might be frustrated by a variety of circumstances. Now, with regard to the present case, the first question to be determined was, whether the paper writing produced, was a correct transcript of the codicil of 16th February, 1859, and whether such codicil was executed by Mr. John Newton. Somewhat different views were taken of this question. Counsel for the captain, or, as he was familiarly called, "Ham," said it was duly executed, but then he contended that it was destroyed. Counsel for the minor substantially admitted that it was duly executed also, but he contended that it was destroyed too. But he (Mr. Brewster) would ask them how it was possible to destroy a document if it never existed? Mr. Brewster then proceeded to show, from the evidence of Mrs. Newton and Dr. Rawson, that the codicil in question was prepared by the direction of the testator, for it would be recollected that when Dr. Rawson first visited Mr. John Newton, at the period of the marriage contemplated by his nephew, he put him off the intention of altering his will; but when Mr. Newton recovered from his temporary illness he went to Dublin on the 11th of the next month, and, as he (Mr. Brewster) maintained, went to Mr. Johnson's office on the 11th February and got the codicil in question drawn up, which embodied the sentiments he had previously expressed in relation to the nephew. An argument had been raised by the opposite party to throw suspicion upon the alleged transcript of the codicil, and to the effect that the date of the will referred to by a testator in making a codicil was not usually inserted. Now he (Mr. Brewster) contended that it was quite usual to do so; that in the best books of precedents care was taken to point out that necessity; and he would add that there was no more fruitful source of litigation than the neglect of these things, for it was most important that a jury should know what was the last will of the testator, and that was put beyond all doubt by the insertion of the date of the will referred to; so that the conduct of Mr. Johnson, in the preparation of this codicil, not only could not create any suspicion as to the honesty of his intentions, but clearly showed that he had acted most properly, both as a professional man and as a gentleman; nor could there be any question that Mr. John Newton knew that he referred to the will of February, 1858, for that was the only will prepared by Mr. Johnson; and that will was produced by Mr. Johnson, and lying before him and Mr. Newton, at the time of its execution. The question, under these circumstances, was, did Mr. John Newton make the codicil of the 16th February, 1858, and did he intend to make it, and on these points he believed there could be no doubt in the minds of the jury from the evidence of Mr. Fitzsimons and that of several other witnesses, nor could they have the slightest doubt that the transcripts produced were correct copies of those documents which he presumed had been destroyed, from the fact that they are not now forthcoming, although diligent search had been made for them. The second question to be determined was, whether Mr. John Newton had executed the will of the 4th February, 1858, of which fact he held there could be no doubt either, if they believed Mr. Johnson upon his oath; and who, for a moment, could suppose that Mr. Johnson would have been guilty of inserting a fraudulent covenant merely because there was a clause in the will giving his son £500, which was no very considerable amount to leave him, considering the relations of Mr. John Newton and Mr. Johnson, the father of this young gentleman, and that Mr. Newton had an estate which was worth, at least, sixty thousand pounds. Mr. Brewster concluded his very able speech by urging that the evidence went to show, and led to the irresistible conclusion, that these two documents were originally duly executed by the testator, but subsequently destroyed by him.

His Lordship then charged the jury, and said it appeared that Mr. John Newton had, during the course of his life, made many wills and codicils, but with the earlier ones they had nothing to do. The first will which they had to consider was the one of the 4th February, 1858, which was prepared by Mr. Johnson. The next will was that of the 24th April, 1858, which was prepared by Mr. Thorpe, and which contained an express clause of revocation, and the consequence of it was that the will of Feb., 1858, was thereby annulled. The next testamentary paper was the will of 11th January, 1859, which also contained a clause of revocation, and the effect of that clause was to destroy Mr. Thorpe's will. Next came the codicil of 17th Feb., 1859, prepared by Mr. Litton, and the object of which was to secure an annuity of £100 to Miss Roberts, and which in no other way interfered with the will of January. It would be recollected that Mr. Newton had, by the will of February, 1858, given £100 a year to Miss Roberts, and the consequence of that codicil was merely again to give her that provision. The next testamentary act was the codicil of 16th February, 1859, the one which raised the questions now brought before them. This codicil purported to refer to the will of 4th February, 1858, and in the commencement of it they would find words which, in the strongest manner, set up and revived that will. And, assuming it to be entitled to their verdict, it would bring down the date of the will to Feb. 16, 1859, just as if both documents were executed on that day, and the consequence would be that the revocatory clause of all former wills should attach to the date of Feb. 16, 1858. The jury were, however, to decide upon the facts of the matter, and to take the law from the court. As to the first question proposed for their determination—namely, whether the draught produced was a correct transcript of the codicil of 16th February—they should also take into account whether or not the execution of the codicil in question had been proved to their satisfaction. He did not think it possible that any question could fairly be raised as to the will itself; nor had he heard any argument or imputation tending to cast any doubt upon that document. No doubt it was not forthcoming, but there could be no doubt that some will had been executed upon the 4th February, nor was the existence of some such will controverted. His lordship then referred, at considerable length, to the evidence of Mr. Johnson, as bearing upon the preparation of the will and codicil referred to. He said it was the duty of the tribunal to examine the entire transaction closely and deliberately, and the law told them that where a testamentary document was prepared by a party having an interest in it, the court should be suspicious, but they should recollect that the suspicion should be in proportion to the amount of the benefit which the party gained by the transaction. Some remarks, too, had been made about the reading of the will, but he had to tell them it was not necessary that the will should be read over by the testator immediately before its execution, when the individual was perfectly aware of its provisions, and there was clear proof in this case that Mr. Newton was aware of them. The fact of Mr. Newton observing, in the presence of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Johnson, when the two latter dined with him in Holles-street, that he had not forgotten that young gentleman, meaning Mr. Johnson's son, went very far in support of Mr. Johnson's testimony upon the subject of the will, and the particular bequest. His lordship said he thought the execution of the will of February, 1858, was beyond all question. Passing over the intermediate acts—viz., Thorpe's will and Jameson's will, and the codicil prepared by Mr. Litton—they came down to the codicil of 16th February, 1859, and as to that transaction they had to rely mainly upon the evidence of Mr. Johnson; and, in considering his evidence, they should take into account the accuracy of his recollection, and all that had occurred between him and the deceased. As to the contents of that document he was of necessity the sole witness, but that it was connected with a particular subject was satisfactorily proved by the letters from Mr. Newton to which their attention had been already called. It was clear that the codicil related to the threatened marriage of his nephew, and it left at large the precise language in which his intention was to be carried out. That matter was for the investigation of the jury. With regard to Mr. Johnson's conduct in the transaction, it was admitted that he prepared the will of 1858, and that when preparing the codicil he knew of no other will. The deceased, moreover, did not tell him about any other will; and, under all these circumstances, it was very natural that Mr. Johnson should infer that there was no other will but the one referred to. It was, however, a matter for the jury to consider whether he had any suspicion of the existence of another will. He says he had not, and he was not bound to ask Mr. Newton whether he had made another will in the interim between the time that he (Mr. Johnson) had drawn the will of February, 1858, and the time when he was instructed to draw the codicil. In fact, there was no evidence to come to the conclusion that anything was intended by Mr. Johnson but what was right and proper. The matter, indeed, simply came to this, as respected the two draughts, did the jury believe Mr. Johnson or not? If, however, the jury should suppose that the date of the codicil was inserted by mistake, he should tell them that, in point of law, it was not in their power to remedy it if it appeared that the testator himself participated in the error. His lordship then said he proposed to send to the jury the following collateral issues:—Did the deceased destroy the will of 4th February, 1858? and, if so, did he destroy it before or after making the codicil of 16th February, 1859? Secondly, Were the will and codicil mentioned destroyed by the deceased for the purpose of revoking the same, or to give effect to the will of 11th January, 1859, and the codicil of February, 1859? The presumption was that he did destroy the will with the intention of revocation, unless contrary evidence appeared.

The jury then retired, and in about a quarter of an hour returned the following verdict:—"We find that the draughts were true transcripts of the will and codicil in question, and that the will and codicil were executed; that the will of February, 1858, was destroyed for the purpose of revoking the same, and that the codicil of the 16th February, 1859, was destroyed for the purpose of giving effect to the will of January 11, 1859, and to the codicil of February, 1859." The jury also stated they were of opinion that the will of the 4th February, 1858, was destroyed before the 16th February, 1859; and at the suggestion of his lordship they, in accordance with the law, found that the will of 1858, and the codicil of 1859, were not at any time the last will of the deceased. The foreman then stated that the jury were of the unanimous opinion, that not the slightest imputation rested upon Mr. Johnson for his participation in the transaction.

His Lordship said he was happy to hear that observation, with which he quite concurred, and he was the more pleased because the rights of unborn children were in question, and that was the reason why he wished them to inquire into the integrity of the transaction. His lordship then intimated that he would sit in the Probate Court on Saturday, to dispose of the remaining business connected with the present after sittings.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Carlisle.

In this case Mr. Falkiner applied on behalf of parties residing in the county Antrim, for an order upon the county treasurer directing him to lodge in court, to their credit, three sums of money—£50, £24, and £21—which had been presented for by the grand jury. The insolvent, who is dead, was a road contractor, and the parties upon whose behalf the present application was made advanced to him money to enable him to complete his contract, and they now wanted to establish their claims on the sums due to the insolvent by the county treasurer.

His Lordship directed the official assignee to apply for the money, to be subject, when lodged, to the rights of the applicants, in case they were established to the satisfaction of the court.

In re J. and Philip Scott.

There was a meeting in this case to consider a claim of £1,084 preferred against the estate by Messrs. Willes, of Liverpool. The case had been but partly opened when, it appearing that the Messrs. A. Willes had not made an affidavit setting forth the particulars of their claim,

His Lordship directed the further hearing to be adjourned until they did so.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Dowse on the part of Mr. Benson, to oppose the claim.

In re George M'Nulty.

There was a meeting in this case, which has been several times before the court, for the investigation of claims.

Mr. Levy appeared on behalf of Miss Fivey, and stated that the parties had consented to admit her claim for £800.

Mr. Sidney appeared for the assignees.

His Lordship admitted the claim, but reserved the question of costs.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Eliza Kelly and Anne Blakeney were brought up in custody of 112 A, charged before the presiding magistrate, Mr. Porter, with the illegal possession of £2 4s.—The evidence was insufficient to convict Blakeney, who was discharged; but the prisoner Kelly was convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Henry Tucker and Robert Thompson, two privates of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles, stationed at the Richmond barracks, were brought up in custody of Sergeant Giles, of the G Division, charged with stealing a pair of shoes and a pair of trousers. The shoes were identified as the property of Surgeon Crerrer, and the trousers were identified as the property of Captain Cookworthy, of the same corps. The prisoner Tucker was identified by Mr. John Reddy, as having pawned the trousers, and Thompson as having pawned the shoes in a pawnbroking establishment in Thomas-street. Detective-officer Giles wished the case to be remanded, as there was a large quantity of property stolen from the barracks, within the past few months, which the police might be able to trace.—The case was remanded accordingly.

A woman named Elizabeth Barnett was brought up in custody, charged with having stolen a valuable breastpin from a gentleman in Harrington-street, on the previous evening.—She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Julia Horan pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing £40 from a man named Thomas Hart. Another woman named Maria Foley was implicated in the transaction, but there being no evidence against her, she was discharged.—Horan pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Byrne was brought before the presiding magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell, charged with the illegal possession of a valuable silver watch. She had given it to a girl named Bridget Purcell to pawn for her, but it was stopped by the pawnbroker, and handed over to the custody of Detective-officer Wolfe. The watch is at the detective office for identification. It is a double-cased silver watch, maker's name "John Harrison, London," No. 27,300.—The case was remanded.

Jane Sweeney and Alice Battersby were sent for trial to the city sessions, on a charge of stealing some articles of clothing from the Royal Barracks.

Richard Herbert was fined ten shillings, or a week's imprisonment, for disorderly conduct, and assaulting Police-constable 146 C, when arrested.

James Healy was brought up in custody of 121 C, charged by Mr. James Butler, boot and shoemaker, Upper Ormond-quay, with stealing some boots from his establishment.—The case was remanded.

THE DEADLY EFFECTS OF ARSENIC IN PAPER HANGINGS.—We quote the following from the *Chemical News*:—On this point we can now speak positively of our own knowledge. Several of the bedrooms in our house happen to be covered with that pleasing-looking but fatal paper which owes its treacherous beauty to Scheele's green, or arsenite of copper. A constant soreness of the throat which seemed to have settled itself upon those members of our family who were in the habit of sleeping in these arsenical rooms made us determine to investigate the green paper-hangings; and having collected three and a half grains of dust from the top of a wardrobe, we subjected it to an examination for arsenic. The test used was Reinsch's; every precaution being taken to prevent the possibility of error in the result. After boiling for a few seconds, the copper became of a dark steel colour, and the subsequent operations being completed, we obtained a comparatively large quantity of arsenious acid, in the form of octahedral crystals. This, considering the small quantity of material analysed, appears sufficiently alarming; but if, instead of taking dust from a surface in close proximity to the ceiling, we had collected it from the floor behind the wardrobe, there is no doubt the quantity of arsenious acid obtained would have been much larger, but would have given a more correct idea of the extent to which it impregnated the atmosphere, since the particles of arsenite of copper have a great tendency to fall towards the earth, from their high specific gravity. Whatever doubt we may have hitherto felt on the subject of the danger of living or sleeping in rooms, the walls of which were covered with green paper, is now set at rest, and we are satisfied that the irritation of the mucous membrane of the throats which we and other persons who slept in these rooms continually complained of, arose from inhaling an atmosphere contaminated with particles of arsenic; this, also, is the opinion of an eminent physician whom we have consulted on the matter. To make assurance doubly sure, we stripped a small portion of the green paper from the wall, and scraped off the colouring matter; this being analysed, yielded crystals of arsenious acid in abundance. We have since subjected several specimens of similarly-coloured paper hangings to the same test, and always with a like result; but there was one especial instance in which the quantity of arsenious acid obtained was so large that we are quite sure no person, however strongly constituted, could have lived in a room hung with such paper without being seriously, if not fatally, affected by it. The paper from which this was obtained was a rich-looking green flock-paper, remarkably pleasing to the eye, and, therefore, extensively used. It was not necessary to scrape the surface to get the colouring matter on; lightly brushing it two or three times was quite sufficient to remove as much as was requisite for analysis; and we have no hesitation in saying that the mechanical attrition of a lady's dress brushing past the wall would of itself be sufficient to remove a tangible portion of the arsenite of copper from such paper as this, and that the action of the housemaid's broom would liberate a quantity sufficient to poison a man if he inhaled the whole of it at one sitting.

PRESENTATION OF GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—The whole of the troops belonging to the 1st Battalion of Infantry were drawn up on their parade-ground on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of decorating a private of the 77th Regiment and an orderly of the Army Hospital Corps, each of whom had been awarded a silver medal, together with a gratuity of £5, by direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The troops composing the battalion having been formed, John Taylor, Army Hospital Corps, and John M'Cowen, 77th Regiment, were called to the front, and in the presence of the whole of the troops were presented with their medals at the hands of Colonel Jervis, who expressed the pleasure he experienced in doing so. Both the recipients have been in the service upwards of 20 years, during the whole of which period they have borne excellent characters. M'Cowen is also decorated with the Crimean medal.

THE FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* gives the following details of the place to which the Emperor of China has fled:—"Moukden is not in Tartary properly so called, but in Mandchouria. The country of the Mandchoux forms part of the interior provinces of the empire, and comprises three departments. The first is that of Ching-King, having for its chief town Moukden or Foung-Thean; the second, Chirin, with a chief town of the same name; and the third is Sakhalien-Oula Khoton, with Tsi-Tsikar as its capital. It is in this country of the Mandchoux that are to be found the most devoted partisans of the Tartar-Mandchoux dynasty, which effected the conquest of China in 1644, and still reigns over that vast empire. Mandchouria is separated from the province of Petchili, in which Pekin is situated, by that of Laotang. Between the two last-named provinces are the high mountains of Than-Yen, which are of difficult access, and must have protected the retreat of the Emperor. Moukden is about 400 kilometres (5-8ths of a mile each) from Pekin. If the Emperor had retired into Tartary properly so-called, he would have had to make a journey across Mongolia of 1,000 kilometres (625 miles), and pass through some provinces the inhabitants of which are completely hostile to him. We may add, in order to explain the English dispatch, that at Hong Kong, Shanghai, and in the ports on the coast inhabited by Europeans, all the Chinese possessions which have been formerly conquered by the Tartars and by the Tartar Mandchoux—such as Mongolia, Mandchouria, Dzoungaria, Daouria, and Chinese Turkestan—are all comprised under the general and usual name of Tartary. Moukden was the residence of the sovereigns of China until 1644, the period of the conquest. It comprises two distinct cities—the Imperial one, which has a circumference of four kilometres, and a magnificent palace; and the other, which surrounds the former, and is 12 kilometres round, and enclosed by a wall much more considerable than that of Pekin. The population of Moukden does not now exceed 500,000. The city contains very fine temples, and magnificent buildings of all kinds."

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN COFFEE.—At the petty sessions held at Bury on Monday, a charge was preferred against Joshua Fielding, tea dealer, for having, on the 10th of August last, sold to William Thrift, Excise-officer, a quarter of a pound of ground coffee and chicory, representing it to be pure coffee. It appeared that the officer went on the above-named day, and asked for a quarter of a pound of pure coffee, which was served to him by a shop boy, and for which he paid fivepence. He observed that on the wrapper were the following words:—"This is sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee." He asked the boy why the packet was so labelled when he wanted pure coffee. The boy said it was pure coffee, but all their papers had that printed label. Mr Baker, supervisor, afterwards sent a portion of the coffee to Somerset-house to the surveying general examiner, and on its being chemically examined, it was found that the coffee contained about 33 per cent. of chicory. Mr. Anderson appeared on behalf of the defendant and admitted the offence, but alleged that the shopboy had acted contrary to his instructions by selling that as pure coffee which he knew to be a mixture. Mr. Perry, managing shopman for Mr. Fielding, asserted that his instructions were not to guarantee pure coffee in a ground state, because it had been ground in a mill in which chicory was ground. The shopboy was called to give evidence, and admitted that he had untruthfully represented the coffee to be pure when he knew it to be otherwise. On the conclusion of the evidence the bench retired for consultation, and on returning into court inflicted a penalty of £100. Application was made for a mitigation of the penalty, the bench having power to reduce it to £25, but the magistrates declined to make any reduction. It was said that an appeal might be made to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

ROME IN FIVE DAYS.—On prominent corners of our Roman streets glaring placards arrest the eye importunately, to the one burden "*Roma en Cinq Jours*"—that is, a recipe for fricasseeing, hashing, and serving hot the dish called an Eternal City, in three, two or even one day—the essence or extract of ruins, churches, pictures, forums, columns, statues, and bones, all boiled down into a concentrated jelly. We gallop at the thing desperately—*ventre à terre*—and the city must be done. Towards evening, when there rolls by me the ancient open coach with the father o' family, the mother o' family, and the son o' th' family, and the daughters in the familiar hat of the period, all packed close and painfully in the interior, with their common red book lying cast away in the middle, and with the most worn haggard expression that hopeless human misery can ever attain—I know they have been having a pleasant day of it, and have been gasping through the famous Roman sights within a limited period. They have been adapting the notorious pedestrian feat, and have walked their thousand sights in a thousand consecutive seconds. Their hired showman is sitting on the box, and still doing his office—pointing; while his victims have their necks craned back, and, with a dull and stony stare, gaze on the details of what seem to be only the cornices and housetops. Poor souls! their day's work is nearly at an end; and, gorged with huge undigested lumps of statues, paintings, churches, and general antiquity, are returning very full and uncomfortable. Only conceive of this miserable *peine forte et dure*. Fancy their being driven through the happy fields of Elysium with an avenging fury, or hired showman, scourging them on from behind. That drooping gladiator, the noblest figure in the world, lies there, all brown and dusty, piteously and silently invoking an irresistible sympathy; but the fury behind will only allow one second to the gladiator, and hoarsely whispers "Move on." Antinous, one second; Apollo, a glance; Laocoon, no more than a wink; Coliseum, a bow. What a horrible Tantalus feast for a true child of art;—enough to tease and goad him to lunacy.—*All the Year Round.*

The *Times* reports that the Railway market yesterday was chiefly occupied with the approaching settlement. During the last fortnight the public appear to have operated to a limited extent only. The markets closed firmly, especially for Lancashire and Yorkshire. Several other stocks also advanced, but Lincoln and Midland slightly relapsed. American Railway securities were rather dull. There was a demand for new Marine Insurance Shares, especially during the last hours of business.

The vague rumours of some applications having been made to the bank for special discount assistance is ascertained to have been entirely without foundation. It is now said to have originated in the directors having been engaged in the consideration of some business communications from the Government.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment and neglect, and imprudence on the part of the sufferers themselves, annually destroy thousands of lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease, by the use of these perfect antidotes to disease, external and internal. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who may be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same remedies. Whilst the heart beats the patient need not despair; Holloway's remedies will prove a very present help.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
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BIRTH.

TRIM—Dec. 11, at Newcastle, county Wicklow, the wife of William S. Trim, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WIMBERLEY AND BLAIR—October 23, at Simla, Edwin Balfour Wimberley, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, of her Majesty's Indian Army, to Constance Cordelia, daughter of the late Colonel C. D. Blair, C.B., formerly of the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—Dec. 10, at 3, Hibernia-place, Holywood, Maria, widow of the late Rev James Collins, of Caledon, county Tyrone.

GREENE—Dec. 12, at Baggot-street, in this city, Catherine, third daughter of the late Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin.

GREY—Dec. 9, of scarlatina, Catherine Joanna, in the 10th year of her age, and on the 12th inst. Harriett Mary, aged 7 years and 7 months, the beloved children of F. J. Grey, Esq., Drogheda.

GROGAN—Dec. 11, at Seapoint, Kingstown, in the 78th year of his age, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mr. James Grogan. He was for a long period of his life resident in Kingstown, and was identified with the construction of the Pier and some of the principal railways in this kingdom, and other public works.

JAMESON—Dec. 9, at 26, South-terrace, Cork, H. L. Jameson, Esq.

OWEN—Dec. 2, at Portsmouth, Dr. John M. Owen, only son of John Owen, Esq., late of the War Department.

STEPHENSON—Dec. 3, at his residence, 62, Grafton-street, Mr. Charles Stephenson, late of Sheffield. Deeply mourned by his afflicted widow.

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